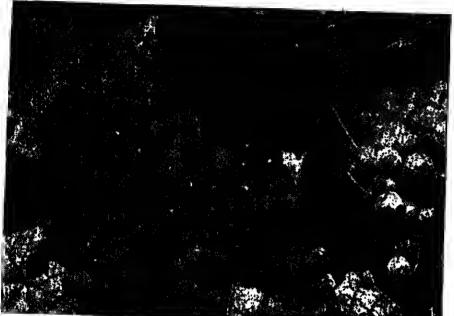
# Routes to tour in Germany

# The German Wine Route



legionaries were already growing wine. Each vine yields up to three litres of various kinds of wine, such as Riesling, Sylvaner, Müller-Thurgau, Scheurebe or Gewürztraminer. Grapes are gathered in the autumn but the season never ends. Palatinate people are always ready to throw a party, and wine always holds pride of piace, generating Gemütlichkeit and good cheer, As at the annual Bad Dürkheim Wurstmarkt, or sausage market, the Deidesheim goat auction and the election of the German Wine Queen in Neustadt, Stay the night in wine-growing villages, taste the wines and become a connoisseur.

German roads will get you

woods, for instance, where

there - to the Palatinate

2,000 years ago Roman

Visit Germany and let the Wine Route be your guide.



- 1 Grapes on the vine
- 5 Wachenheim

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# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

ISSN 0016-8858

### Strauss-Honecker meeting raises hopes of an East-West thaw

les are evidently coming to an end. v further proof were needed, the between Bavarian Premier Josef Strauss and GDR leader Honecker provided it with a ven-

secood year - No. 1094 - By air

aburg, 7 August 1983

msins to be seen for the time what direction moves in world afin recent months may yet take and er the encouraging trend will con-

it already seems clear that people are girding their loins for a hot aucan expect the overall climata of affsirs to be somewhat different he summer recess.

since slicet of the changes shows four years of inability to communiween the superpowers ore now

hegen with the Soviet invusion snistsn und escalated througa four-year period during which SA sad the USSR played their to the bdak of confrontation. Secretary of State George Shultz

in Juna there was still plenty of lance for talks with Moscow. At the he had alroudy sounded out this nce in many secret meetings with soviet ambassador to Washington,

Soviet umbussudor has since IN THIS ISSUE

1090E	
LD AFFAIRS ain drops a hini ul missina talka	Page 2
RITY GROUPS en mission wkey	Page 5
Lyan	

rchitact ravolutioniana skyacrapar

been able to use the basement ento the State Department, as in disinger's days, and the "second by which Mr Kissinger as Sec-

issue now under discussion is a drastic reduction in strategic

situation in the Middle East and humanitarian Issues are also discussion, while the United Staofficially negotiating with the So-Union the terms of a naw long-term greement.

e ara talks on a withdrawai of forces from Angola that might



South Africa had been more obliging.

Mr Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko are due to bold talks on a wida range of subjects during the opening week of the UN General Assembly ut the end of September.

They should pave the way for a summit meeting between President Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mr Andropov.

The change is even more striking when the course of negotiations at the various conferences on disarmament and arms control is taken into account.

For years they marked time or made very slow progress: tha Helsinki review conference in Madrid, tha MBFR talks In Vienna, the UN disarmament conferenca in Geneva, the Start and the INF talks, also in Genevn.

Now things are on the move every-

• After three years of talks in Madrid the Heisinki review conference ims been concluded with a very sutisfactory

Results have been achieved in Mudrid just in time to launch a European disurnament in Stockholm this winter at what may well be the same time us the West goes ahood with missile mo-

 Yet agreement at the Gencya INF talks on a much lower ceiling for medlum-range missiles no longer seems out of the question now that both superpowers have signalised their readiness to reconsider the walk in the

drawn up by Mr Nitzo and Mr Kvitsinski and rejected last year.

At the Start talks on strategie arms reduction both Washington and Moscow have submitted proposals that have brought their respective positions much closer togesurprise to hear from the US deleantion that after a high-lovel political decision agreement might be reached on Start terms too

On mutual bu tion in Central Eu-Puct submitted a treaty draft of its

own in the last round of talks that the West feels includes for the first time moves that could make it possible to staku out the framework for an agree-

in the draft Moscow acknowledges. albelt insufficiently as yet, the principle of verifying agreed troop cuts, whereas the West is showing greater flexibility in the data disputa over the Warsaw Pact's exact troop strength.



The picture that says it all, CSU lander Franz Josef Strause

dicap at the UN disarmament conferenca's talks on a worldwide ban on chemi-

Hare loo Moscow has indicated for tha first time that it is prepared to discuss on-the-spot inspection, which would be indispensable.

There are many more pointers to change. In connection with the Helsinki talka Moscow has offered the United States more bumanitarian gestures, pos-

Continued on page 2

### Alliance vote of confidence for Bonn

cher, FDP, and Chancellor Kohl, CDU, walk in the woods proposals in Geneva, In July 1982 the chief US and Soviet negotiators at the Geneva INF talks, Paul Nitze and Yull Kvitsinskl, agread

during a walk in the woods on a tentative arms limitation plan. Russia was to scrap all but 75 SS-20 systems in Eastern Europe, while America was to make do with 75 Cruise mis-

siles in Western Europe. The Idea was first rejected in Moscow, then in Washington.

In Nato the first reference to the walk in the woods proposal by Herr Genschar was partly taken to mean that Bonn was no longer so keen on Pershing 2 missiles.

Defence Minister Manfred Worner.

CDU, who has lately been in America and Canada, sounded most annoved with both Herr Genscher and Herr

Chancellor Kohl, in an interview with the Washington Post, said: "I am in favour of using every opportunity of holding sensible talks in Geneva.

"Over a year ago there was the socalled walk in the woods. The issue was not aounded out in depth.

"I am no judge of whether there is any chance of a fresh start here. That will need to be checked out in Geneva.

"We are not changing the timetable or the stationing of Pershing 2s if Goneva proves a failure."

After Mr Burt's talks in Bonn both US and German officials agree that tha crucial feature of the walk-in-the-woods reminder is not the decision to dispense US missiles but Moscow's agreement a year ago to a balance that did not include British and French nuclear missiles:

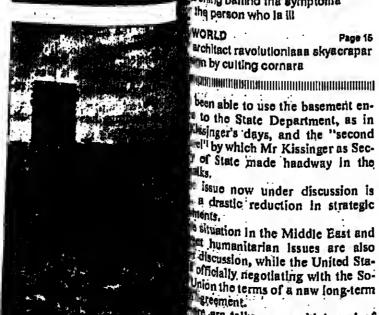
Moscow has sinca blocked the Ganeva talks by demanding the inclusion of the 162 Anglo-French oystems in any agreement to be reached.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 29 July 1983)









Richard Burt, head of European affairs at the US State Department. has given the German government an unconditional vote of confidence. As chairman of the special Nato concultative group in Brussels for the Geneva disarmament talks between Moscow and Washington Mr Burt is a kay

figure in Western alllance policy. Although fellow-members of Nato in Brussels are still upset about comments recommending a resurrection of the rom Bonn In connection with the Geneva walk-in-tha-woods proposals, Mr. Burt's talks in Bonn resulted in a reas-

suring statement by the US embassy. Agreement between Bonn and Wash-Ington on security policy has not since 1977 been as total as It is right now, it was stated.

In Bonn he conferred with Minister of State Alols Mertes, CDU, and state secretary Berndt von Staden of the Foreign Office.

He also held talks with state secretary Lother Rühl, FDP, and planning ohiof Volker Rithe, CDU, of the Defence Mi-

The US government, he said, has no objections to Foreign Minister Gens-

#### WORLD AFFAIRS

### Britain drops a hint about missiles talks

Britain's Defenca Minister, Michsel Hoseltine, bas signaled Britain'a readiness to include its ouclear weapons in the Start talks, even though Whiteball might be nowllling to include them in the INF talks on US and Soviet medium-range missilee.

His comments, in Parliament in London, will have received attention in Moscow, even if they have not in the Western mass media.

Mr Heseltino's commont may have meant that Chancellor Kohl of Germany has urged President Mitterrand of France to take a similar view during their walk in the woods to Alsace.

Moscow's losistence on British and French nuclear weapons being included in the INF talks at Geneva has emerged as a crucial handicap to an interim solu-

This was a point brought home to Herr Kohl and his Foreign Minister. Herr Genscher, oo their recent visit to Moscow. It was also taken by Bgon Bahr, the Bonn Opposition's security expert, in the Soviet capital.

The obvious reason for Soviet insistence is that Britain plans to replace its 64 Polaris missiles on board nuclear submarines by Trident missiles at the end of the decade.

The Polaris has three warheads, the Trident ten.

France plans to expand its nuclear fleet from five to soven submarines and to fit them out with new missiles that have seven warheads each instead of

If Britalo and Franco were prepared to include their iodependent strategie nuclear deterrent in a global East-West balance, Moscow could no longer plaualbly justify its insitgence on its inclualon in the medium-range INF talks.

Viewed in this light it is easier to see why both Herr Gensoher and Herr Kohl have referred in interviews to last year's Geneva walk in the woods proposals by Mr Nitze and Mr Kvitsinski as a model.

The chief US and Soviet delegate at the Geneva talks tentatively suggested that 75 SS-20 missiles (with a total 225 warheads) almod at Western Europo and 75 US Cruise missile launching faclifties with four warheads each aimed at Eastern Europe might be considered

That would have meant a Western decision to dispense with the 108 Pershlng 2 missiles due to be stationed in Germany falling agreement at the Geneva taiks.

No Pershings was probably what most interested the Soviet Union.

Tho Russians were to keep a further 90 SS-20s, totalling 270 warheads, in Siberia, and although the SS-20 bile they were not classified as a counterweight to British and Freoch missi-

Since Soviet diplomats are known never to act except on instructions it must be assumed that Moscow's swift disclaimer of this compromise may have had something to do with a reassessment of the British and French positions,

An aspect of the overall picture of "smoke signals" from London, Bonn and the talks between M. Mitterrand and Herr Kohl is that Moscow and

Washingtoo, likewice virtually unnoticed by public opinion, are much nearer agreement at the Start talks.

The Soviet Union now suggests that both sides reduce the number of their ICBMe and bombers to 1,800 units each by the end of the decade.

The United States would like the two sides to commit themselves to a maximum of 1,200 missiles and 400 strategle long-ranga bombers each.

The difference, a mere 200 delivery sytems, ought soon to be overcome, and the New York Times says Washington no longer objects to limiting the oumber of Cruise missiles to be isunched from on board aircraft.

The Ruselms want each side to ilmit Iteolf to a celling of 1,080 missiles and aircraft with severs I warheads each.

So the oumbers game need no longer go on interminably at the Start talks, ulthough that still leaves the question of

Moscow has, however, threatened to break off the Start talks If the West goes ahead and stations now medium-rango US missiles in Europe because results have not been achieved at the INF

Mr Hoseitine's statement at Westminster that Britalo would not stand aside if Start terms were agreed is an incentive to Moscow oo longer to fear that Britaio might go it alone in boosting the number of its nuclear warhoads.

If France were to sound a similar note there would no longer be any real reason why the Soviet Union should allow the INF talks to foundar on the issue of British and French atrategio

By definition the British and French missiles are in any casa an issuo for tho Start talks.

Tho way would thon be clear for a return to the walk in the woods proposal at the INF talks when they restart at the beginning of September.

Yet maybe President Mitterrand is keen on seeing Pershing 2s stationed in Germany no matter how many walks are held in the woods.

Maybe he is as keen on seeing tho Pershings stationed as Chancellor Kohl, Foreign Minister Genscher and the Opposition SPD are keen to make at least the Pershings superfluous and to limit missile modernisation to Cruise missi-

It has been clear since the welk in the Goneva woods at the latest that Moscow foels the Cruise missiles might be tolerable, whereas the Pershings are

From M. Mitterrand'a viewpoint a "fooce" of Pershings in Germany might be the ideal safoguard for France.

If that is the case and France falls to signal willingness along lines similar to Mr Heschine's, the blame in December (the missile modernisation deadline) will no longer lie as clearly with tho Americans as many, especially in tho SPD, might like to bellove. Erich Hausor

Continued from page 1

The Soviet Union has also suggested

Martial law has been lifted in Poland,

in intra-German relations, which ai-

ways reflect the tenor of international

affairs, the prospects for talks look bet-

All these trends are interlinked, espe-

cially those concerning negotlations on

disarmament and arms control,

ter than they have ever done.

sibly even higher exit visa figures, by

the year's end.

viet SS-24 missiles.

(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 26 July (983)

# Will to compromise at figermany

L'uropo.

be year 1983 may well be recalled as the year of the woods: not just on account of neid rain but ulso in view of the state of East-West relutions. East-West tles hinge on whether America und Russia eome to terms in Genuva on medium-rango missiles, as they urgently

Bonn Chancellor Holmut Kohl's reference to last year's walk in the woods proposal made by the chief US and Sovict delogstes at the Geneva tulks shows how keen people have grown to see the superpowers show greater flexibility.

There can be no other reason to explain why Herr Kohl should have cliesen to outlice his views to a US newspaper at the very moment Defence Ministor Manfred Wörnar was in Washington on lils behalf.

Herr Wornor's brief was to assure his American hosts that despite an interview in which Foreign Minister Genseher has pointedly recalled the walk in the woods proposal Bonn had no Intention of upsetting the tricky negotiations by offering unsoilcited public advice.

Herr Kohl's Interview thus created a surprise in Washington, but German-American Interviawitis will be of no linportanca for tha cuccess or fulluro of the Geneva talks.

The crux will be whether the linked States and the Soviet Unior to reach u compromisa as bellis powers

with worldwide responsibilities. Moscow bas so far pursued four objectives at Genovn. It is keen to reach an agreement covering only Europe and not Asia. It doesn't want any new medium-rango US missiles stationed in Europe. It would like to see n reduction in the number of medium-range nuclear bombers stationed in and around Europo, and it would also prefer to see a Geneva agreemant include British und French missiles.

With express reference to these four objectives the Kremlin last year rejected the walk in the woods compromise proposed by the two ehlef delegates in Geneva, Mr Nitze and Mr Kvitsinski.

Their tentative proposal provided for an approximate partly of 300 warheads on each sido in Europe and a Western decision not to station the Pershing 2 in Germany.

Mr Brezbnev was still alivo at the time but the present Soviet loader, Mr Andropov, played a key role in reject-

ing the walk in the woods compromise. Ho evidently act great store by letting Washlogton know about his part in the decision.

That need not mean that the Kremlin leader is atill uncompromisingly in fayour of nothing but an agreement along the four lines mentioned,

At least the first three of them, incidentally, cannot be interpreted other

Progress at one conference table may have a positive effect at another, and the same ie true of setbacks in talks.

The issue of medlum-range missiles a reciprocal 12-month moratorium on tests of the American MX and the Soand Nato miselle modernisation certainly seems to be atroogly relativised in this context.

The dialogue that is in the offing between the superpowers follows a more comprehensive concept, and Bonn must take care to ensure it does not lag behind the trend in world affairs in its foreign pollcy.

Wolf J. Bell (General-Anzeiger Bonn, 27 July 1983)

### heart of the arms mattle Realpolitik on both sides as Honecker greets Strauss in East Berlin

Dut mayba Mr Androport, avarian Prima Minister Franz Josef of a compromise last year the Braues bas been stealing some of waiting until Mr Brezhnev de how that should belong to the Fortidding for power was similar. Minister, Hans-Dietrich Gon-

he Baysrian Premier took West Ger-

estern diplomsts in Esst Berlin

came to an end in Bonn last Sep-

sations and aim at continuity in

by deliberately sounded a bearish

ed, but made a point of sounding

crative themselves.

as not to be unpleasantly sur-

billion-deutschemark loan nego-

with backing from Herr Strauss

People has thrown the GDR's es-

de general feeling of uncertainty in

man. The inconceivable has sud-

become concelvable.

dandpolitik as gained a new di-

hed notions into total diearray.

On assuming power he was pass' trip to the East Bloc, coming able to negotiate terms he has beels of his involvement in a to be a personal success. By backed bank losn to East Berlin, point at which the West outher brought bim right to the front of the what compromise page.

Any solution now put far you included shots of East Gernot only be in keoping with a la Dresdan trying to get Strauss' early interests; it must also be in their afforts to migrate to the which Mr Andropov can page. proval of the politically gavernment-controlled GDR nrmed forces. gava remarkably extensivo cover-

So the aim should be mire to the meetlog between GDR leader reducing the number of Hanecker and Herr Strauss at Russiums rightly regards 1 1 dellasea, near East Berlin. grave throut.

superiority over the United

In return the Soviet Union in by surprise in paving the way for expected to scrap a suitable a Milan-deutschomark load to the SS-20s nimed at targels in Wal

New East Germaos have their sur-This errangement for East. Herr Strauss notil recently was need to be accompanied by the by the East German authori-Suviet missiles in Asia that was a cold warrior and No. 1 class security interests there into the fortsike by Honeeker.

The West's refusal to also past few weeks.

the purposes of an INF a Refere touring Czechoslovakia.

would need to be made any an offer to include them is the DR newspapers, radio and TV dialogue, which is where the base of the base yet to breathe a word about Last but not leust, the is a difficult decision make by he to arrive at an intermediate Bank of the GDR.

Icss negotiations after not less Germany's financial problems medium-range missiles.

The aim must be to arrive if they intimate, details about which lation incomuch as all accomplianced be said in public.

lation inusmuch as all spect hagneed bo said in public.
medium-range missile debut the Germans know only from West
not be settled are referred to them TV that Franz Josef Struuss of

Moscow could hardly the for arranging the loan.

plausible arguments any seas will be interesting to see whether mise proposed by the West The Bavarian Premier remains the bogylin would elearly be to blame the used to be for GDR propaganfuilure of the Geneva talk limiterposes. break down.

But there is very little is noticed that GDR officials are bewhich to come to terms, ships and the GDR officials are be-Worner returned from Waships to view Herr Strauss in a less Worner returned from Waships to view Herr Strauss in a less winced that US foreign page the GDR leaders felt unsure bow were ready to sound a month of slood when the SPD-PDP coali-

Bonn's diplomats ought ear por, They no longer knew what and imaginatively to try still German policies to expect from persuade the Reagan administration of the pluck up courage and sim for the was a while before the new Chrispromise.

Walker Democratic Intra-German Affairs (Similar Zama B) Her, Rainer Barzal, gave an assu-

ien Barzel handed over to Heinrich Publisher: Friedrich Hamsche, Eder 100 Hams Egitor: Alexander Anthony, Light sub-editor Simon Burnett. - Dorbate B. Georgica Picone. Friedrich Friedrich en after the general election last upselling the GDR leaders yet

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In all correspondence please of

Company of the second

Poland and the GDR he visited Rumanla, where some of the topics discussed had more to do with Bonn than with Munich. One is reminded of Herbert Wehner,

who under Chancellors Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt similarly combined privata visits with serious political objectives. His visits took Foreign Ministry offi-

clais and Chancellor's Offica staff by curprise, upset and annoyed them in just the sama way as Herr Strauss' bava. It is well-known that Herr Strauss wanted to taka over as Foreign Minister

after the Mareb general election. Does ha now fancy bis chances as Germany's Henry Kissinger? Well ho may, but the likelibood is that his activitles will remain more like those of u Horbert Wehner.

The political surprisa Herr Strauss has sprung on the German public is urguably even greater than that of his unofficial changa of role.

First ha accused the GDR of murdar when a West German collapsed and dled of a heart attack during interrogution by GDR border guards.

Theo he paved the way for the loan to the GDR, held talks with the East German lesder and was given benign coverage in the GDR press.

How does it all make senso? Let it first be said that Deutschlandpolitik is definitely on the move, and in both German states. Herr Straues may be a political thun-

derer but he also has a keen senso of Realpolitik, and he is by no means alone in being contradictory in this con-

East Berlin's readiness to hold talks with him likawiee runs counter to what many would have expected.

The GDR authoritles might have preforred an SPD government io Bonn, but thay are no less obliged than anyone elso to look political reality in the face and come to terms with a CDU govern-

So there is a fair chanea that the GDR might end up by dealing with the Kohl government in Boon In a more businessliko manner, ono from which Bonn could well banefit.

Herr Strauss held talks with Horr Honecker. GDR bordor guards are lass hoavy-handed than thay used to be with transit traffic to and from West Berlin. Both moves are clearly in part gast-

ures in resposso to the billion-mark

losn, but there must be more to it then

They are probably only the first steps by the GDR before more substantial counter-concessions East Berlin reslises It still bas to make.

That is why criticism of Herr Strauss In connection with the GDR loan is notmerely justified in fact. It could well be politieslly useful in impressing on both German governments that further moves are expected.

Should it turn out that the entire operstion smounts to no more than cash sgainst hepe, as Couat Lambsdorff, the Bonn Economic Affairs Minister, put it, Bonn's hands would be tied where similar moves in future were concerned.

So the signs are that the GDR will be a little more flexible in the months ahead, and, oddly enough, the threat of new US missiles to be stationed in Germany seems to have prompted more intensive Intra-German tles.

These ties are probably a precautionary measure prior to the imminent

swell of propaganda. An independent Osmolitik and Deutschlandpolitik geared to German interests can thus be pursued not merely by occasionally taking a line slightly different to America's, as was tha caso under Chancellor Sehmidt.

The same effect can be achieved by forging even closer links with the USA, contradictory and confusing though it

It is a promising sign, tokening as it does both Resipolitik and a bilaterai limitation of the damage either side can do to the other. Jürgen Offenbach

(StuRgarter Nachrichten, 26 July 1983)

Concessions that the new soft line might achieve

GDR officials feel the old principlo of 80 prisoners in the GDR, including of concessions and counter-concessions was much more convenient, especially os they interprated it.

For them uny deal and any agreement ure balunced and in the interest of both

They constantly emphasised that they oro prepared to make a suitablo counter-concession for every conces-

Io return for the eash Bono pald toward the cost of autobahn construction. for instance, they provided a better road link between Hamburg and West Berlin.

In return for the lump aum paymont In lieu of road tolls they keep the transit routes in good condition and cosuro that travellers are processed smoothly and swiftly.

In return for a loan they are willing to pay the going rate of Interest and to guarantee repayment of capital.

Expectations of anything further officially are beyond the ken of their outlook, which is governed by theories of seclusion and concepts of the enemy. In other words, the GDR cannot be

pressurised. Negotiation packages, Ilnkages und oven hopes prepald in cash can only succeed if they are not recognisable as such.

East Berlin cao hardly be expected to respond swiftly to Bonn's gesture, and the concessions Herr Strauss proudly ciaims the GDR has already made may have been made for other reasons.

They are, in any casa, merely faster processing of transit travellers by the GDR border guards and an agreement by which Bonn has paid for the release 10 eitizens of the Federsl Republic.

After the adversa publicity of a case In which a West German motorist coilupsed and dled of a heart attack during intorrogution by GDR border guards the East German leaders were keen to boost the reputation of their mon in

The GDR govornment will first walt and sea what happens this autumn when the first new US missles are duo to be stationed in the Fedoral Republic unless results are achieved at the Geneva missiles talks.

It cannot afford to sound a cooperativo note beforehand, and GDR officisis stress at every opportunity that something will have to be dono if the West goes abead with missile moderni-

But they don't know what it will be. or so it would seem. In the wake of tha billion-deutschemark loan threats of a ower than ever.

Ac for transit traffic to and from Wast Berlin, neither the GDR nor the Soviet Union can want to overstep the mark.

In this state of affairs, which was amblvalent for the GDR just as it was for the West, the Bonn government has moved in with its approval of the billion-deutschemark loan.

The loan provides the GDR leaders with an opportunity of explaining to their East bloe allies why East Berlin does not want to over-react to misslie modernisation by the West.

The losn will help to onsure that the GDR can meet its financial obligations

and maintain economic stability, the argument rune. With the exchange rate of the dollar

steadily incressing, the GDR loan has grown more and more urgently needed. A GDR that is solvent and economieally strong is o stabilising factor politieslly throughout the East bloc, unlike Poland, which is insolvent and shaken

by erises. So the signs um that the relatively reinxed and cooperative atmosphero in Intra-German relations that survived the change of government in Bonn will sur-

viva the missile autumn too. It follows that until autumn the loan eso achievo no more than keeping the atmosphere the wsy it is. Only then will we see whether the GDR leaders feel prepared to make more generous gestures and to risk greater confidence and cooperation.

They are unlikely to change the amount visitore from the West are required to exchange in hard currency per day or to reduce the age at which GDR citizens are sllowed to visit tha West.

Increasing the exchange requirement has been extremely successful from East Berlin's point of view. There have been far fewer visitors from the West, yet the proceeds have locreased by between DM60m and DM100m a year

Why, in that case, should the GDR be inclined to change the strangement? As for the age at which ODR citizens are silowed to visit the West, the regulations could conceivably be relaxed.

But in practica thay would probably not be interpreted less restrictively than existing provisions for visits to the West on urgent family business.

The GDR has most lecway for making concessions in the forthcoming rounds of talks on, say, the sum Bonn pays East Berlin for postal services.

Until last year West Germany paid East Germany DM80m a year to offset Continued on page 5

#### HOME AFFAIRS

### The Free Democrats: a party in search of a liberal role

he strategy of the Free Democrats is full of shortcomings. It is half-cocked, not fully thought out.

The party now has to pay for plunging into an uncertain adventure when it threw in its lot with the conservatives.

### Poll shows that Schmidt is still popular

An opinion poll shows that form-er Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is still far more popular than Chancallor

The poli, by Allenshach, shows that 75 per cent of respondents had a high opinion of Schmidt. Kohl polled 59 per cent to the same questioo.

Most voters under 30 for the first time have positive views about Kohl.

Othors in the popularity stekes included Financo Minister Gorhard Stoltenberg (55 per cent) and Opposition lcader Hans-Jochen Vogel (53 per cent).

Franz Josef Strauss is at the hottom of the pops: 52 per cent had a poor opi-

The poll, teken early in July, reveele that poople are seeing the change of government as a genuino about turn: 53 per cent though it was compared with 38 per cent who say that "evarything is continuing as hefore".

in May, another poll revealed that only 40 per cent apoke of an about-turn while 43 per cent said that there were no major changes.

Professor Ellsobeth Noelie-Neumann, chief executive of Allonsbaoh. speeks of a "slightly positive mood."

She also says that the assessment hy the voting population is conflicting. Tho votors see it as positive that the state has become thriftior and that the public debt is boing pared down.

But criticism prevails in the sociol and economio sectors.

According to Professor Noelle-Neumann, the respondents said that their own economic position had worsened eluce the change of government, that the jobless rate had risen, that vecancies for apprenticeships had gone down, that pensions had become less secure and that social justice in general had deteriorated.

When asked how they would vote if cicetions were held noxt Sunday, the respondents in the aurvey (held in July) answered: CDU/CSU 51.8 per cent (of the first vote under the German halloting systems in which voters have two

In the general election in March the CDU/CSU won 52.2 per cent of the first votes.

The popularity of the other perties hes also changed little since then.

The FDP, which received only 3.5 per cent of the first votes in March, would in the July survey again have captured enough decisive second votes to take the decisive five per cent hurdle and move into the Bundestag. The seme applies to the Greens.

Dieter von König (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 28 July 1983)

It eannot keep abandoning liberal principles or the public will ask itself why It gave them another chance in the

The party needs to re-examine its role in the light of tha election when it was returned as the junior partner in the centre-right coalition, just os it had heen the junior pertnor in tha centre-left coalltion with tha SPD.

It is clear that the finel peinful mooths of the disintagrating SPD/FDP coelition had spawned o wish for a strong conservative leadership.

But the voters also wanted a wetchdog to prevent excesses in policy chan-

The policies of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt were widely popular, not only amoog Social Democrets, and the electorate wanted no abrupt chango.

So the Free Domocrats were sont heek to the Bundostag. Their function there is to curb the influooce of the .CSU leader, Franz Josof Strauss, and to provent the government from following purely conservativo policies.

This is not new. The FDP function has olways been to put the brakes on the senior coalition partner. They have also heen expected to lotroduce liborel ideas into policymaking.

So with the FDP heing expected to cerry the liberal flag domesticelly and continue, with minor changes, tha SPD/FDP policy abroad, closhes within the coalition are inavitable.

All coelitions have their clashes. But they must end hefore the point where the husiness of governing hecomes jee-

The Kohl-Genscher government began its work with this hundicap. It was ohvious from the start that there wes no shortage of orees in dispute,

tete elections in Hesso and Bremen

It has been voted out of six of 11

State assemblies so fer, end informed

opinion reekons that its netional posi-

tion must remain tenuous as long os it

keeps getting eliminated from one os-

The perty's position is not made any

oasier by the fect that the Hesso FDP

wants to enter a coslition with the CDU

but the Bremen FDP wents to opt for

It is still uncertain how the Free De-

mocrats performance in Bonn will af-

An interesting point is that the CSU

For example, the CSU leader, Frenz

foreign affairs and Ostpolitik, On cnvi-

ronmental issues, Interior Minister Frie-

drich Zimmermann, another CSU man,

is reaping what his FDP predecessor,

The first 100 days of the government

in Bonn have done little to dispel the

suspicion that the CSU would like

It has succeeded in stiffening provi-

sions on the right of assombly. Now it is

stubbornly trying to meke the FDP

nothing hotter than to push the Liberals

has suddenly moved into territory nor-

fect halloting in these two ejections.

in September ere cruciol ones for

the Free Democrot Porty.

sembly after the other.

maliy regarded as liberal.

Josef Strauss is challeng

Gerhart Baum, sowed.

off the cliff.

lundpolitik and foreign policy the CSU wanted o wanted about completo turn. Genschar and his team hod to fight It out to limit tha changes. Howaver Ostpolitik is no longer o verhal

especially hetween

the FDP and the

CSU. In Deutsch-

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

battlefield between tha two. Not since Chancellor Kohl went to Moseow

paved the way for amailar? talks on agreamonts that had been put on ice) and not since Strauss arranged that DM ihn loen to the GDR.

There is, though, still plonty of room for dispute in domestic and legal policies. This is the domain of Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann of the CSU. The FDP hed to relinquish this portfollo in the new government.

When they did give it up, they had little iden of the friction this would

Zimmermann Is a tough fighter who seems to have reconciled his differences with Strauss. He is scoring one point after anothor, elded by the foct that Justice Minister Hans Engelhard (FDP) is not exactly a hail of fire.

This is why Liberel opponents of the ohout-turn like former Interior Minister Gerhert Baum hove picked up the cudgeis on Engelhard's hehalf.

Baum's position in the chenged FDP was not particularly strong. Ho had hecome something of a nuisonco. But now he is suddenly seen os o useful holper.

But how tong will Beum and others like him he needed? Until the Hesse election leter this your when the FDP hopes to he returned to the State Assombly? Or heyond then?

What speaks in favour of the latter possibility is that the left liberal Brum and his collaegue Burkhard Hirsch hove uses heyond picking chestnuts out of the fire for their still unstuble party. They provide Choncollor Holmut Kohl

for the FDP

To try and heed this off staunch Li-

herais like Gerhart Baum and Burkhard

ners last nutumn, are again champion-

Bonn observers are pretty certain that

has tired of bis office seems to be genui-

The man who last nutumn strained

look hack on a considerable success in

consolidating il: the FDP has not disin-

tegrated; it has, in fact, achieved romar-

kable election results. Moreover, the

breakaway Liberai Democrats are only

monstrations.

regard them as redundant.

ing a liberei policy.

(which, says Kohl, Ganachar (left) and Kohl, is the gap hetween the That is herdly somathing thet

with n welcome shield against temany in search of a livalihood.

They are expected to kill to be greed of the Germens during the with their liberal stone. It is, an ef Wirtschaftswunder. In those the Free Democrats' functions as Turkish worker could be bought

on unruly Strauss even If this parending fee of DM300.

Chancellor more than the FDP. Mer the Ankara putsch in 1980, Ger-But It does not always work a political inactivity wes oxcused on as shown by the dispute over the grounds that thoro was a partiel dicdomonstration law.

The FDP now has to paying he Kohi government has none of plunged into an uncertain the inhibitions. It has ignored the nnd lost its scopa of sction in the diagramatine imposed by the cess. There will be many ships to send three top politiciens one swallow if the CSU digs in its the other.

The onvisoged new alleas in first was the Mayor of West Berond the new provisions of Richard von Weizsücker. The seogainst invesion of privacy was Benn Labour Minister Nordeta obuse will show whether it Blam. And then ceme the Bonn Internal will are Weighter Eded of the Zimmermann rals will put up n fight or an or Minister Friedriob Zimmermenn. give in. Each was undaunted by the prospact

The FDP ennuet keeps facing 43 million slighted Turks. beral policies. Otherwise to the was undeunted by the aggressive public will ask itself why it is the press that rogards Germany os another chance. They's 68th province. All three put

In the long run, it would be the cards on the table in their own for the FDP to raise o libera Weizsäcker paved the wey with cry and then smoke o peace Weizsäcker Fronz Josef Strauss. A bast words observe. bite la not enough.

But n hite is also n risky since 1835 when Helmuth von cause it would damage the the was an instructor of Turkish that naw presents a picture mission. They realised that you Weizsüclur to the social-liberal silies position would not allow him to not of Germon they have odmired Helmis Buch, but this in no wey dampened iust yenrs.

tNumberger Nachrichen 19 enthusiasm for him.

just and the tide of resignation **Crucial State** the FDP has ebbed. elections

> Liberals nealn have a firm Turkish hosts were unimpressed votors antionally.

abandon positions on other issues such as laws relating to foreignors and deship within a fow months. If it succeeds, the Free Democrats nre afraid thet one day the electorate will

renson to throw in the towel. Though the party headquasts disc opera house.)
that he does not intend to lead to the eyes of Turkey's upper crust, (now said to have 80,000 csrd ton of thing simply shows a leek of Hirsch, who rejected the change of partmembers) for mother ten

they are not acting against the wishes of party Chairman Hans-Dietrich Gens-The unperturbed way in which Genschor hrushes eside any suspicion that he

his party to hreaking point can now

The fuct is that FDP part lask in which, observers soy, Blum quorters report new card camp alded neither by bis conciliatory hors and opinion surveys show or nor hy his wit.

high rank in the government hie-But at the same time there is For reasons that have to do with an unprecedented change in its right mentality and their Oriental party organisations. Seven of thing skill, they treated him with state FDPs heve changed their condescension that has been per-

during the Ottoman Empire. Genscher, who naturally says that he had once party has weathored the crists and that he had once a foreign worker in Turkey. (Ho

s short while in Ankara helping to

strunchiy denies that the are strunchiy denies that the are strunchiy denies that the are strunchiy do not understand this: conges likely in the short or medius from workers belong on the cons-But it does not deny that the standard and not in the corridors of

Wirttemherg purty leader, Jup lok, Genscher's deputy, standing fromts were clearly drawn and chance of taking over one day. It is begin hostillties when Interior However, if Economio Alfair Friedrich Zimmermann arriv-

ter Count Lambsdorff, the strongmen in the party, come the donation affair (there have legetions of irregulanties in party cas) unscathed, there will be like that he is the next in line.

Gerd-Ecknology (General-Arpeiger Book, No. 1)

WNORITY GROUPS

Turkish workers in Germany.

hisme is to be allocated it must be

theeyes of the Turks, he embodies

next was Labour Minister Blum.

williog to repotriate — n diffi-

ioh was to explain the workings of intended cash honus for Turkish

### Envoys on mission to Turkey

erman politicians have been evoid- "Out with the ng the Turkish Issue for years. No Turks!" A German of the Sehmidt-Genseher go- TV team trying to ent eyer went to Ankaro to discepture the mood openly problems involving the 1.7 in an Ankara suburb reported fanrreason for the evasion is constricken people be blamed on the Turks who came their sloep by the mero namo "Zlmmermann." The Turkish press plays

a somewhat problematic rolo in Turkisb-Gorman ro-

the military come to power. The press can criticise the Gormans to their boert's content - which they

cortainly cannot do with the generals. Turkish intellectuals and journalists now usually cest furtive looks eround thom to make sure they cennot be overheard - especially when telking to for-

One of the facts that added to the Turkisb-Gorman straio wes Bonn's introduction of compulsory visas for Turkish visitors to Garmany in October

The number of Turkish esylum seekers in West Germany (a freezo on hiring foreigners has been in effect since 1973) hes dropped morkedly aince the eutumn of 1980; from 57,000 in 1980 to an ostimotod 1.500 so far this yeer.

What embittered the Turks even more was that other European countries followed the Garmon example end introduced similar visa requirements.

The Turks have few friends these doys, and the feet that the Gormans still ronk among the best of them has done little to ecothe their hurt pride.

This seems to be horne out by the casualness with which the Turks take German military and development ald for granted rather than appreciating it as on oxtra effort on Germany's port. This attltude has loft even diplomats speech-

There is yet another point that should he mentioned to illustrate the complexity of the problems Friedrich Zimmer-

#### **Concessions** Continued from page 3

the imbalance in postal services rendered. East Berlin now unreelistically demands DM500m a year. It could woil climb down a pag or two on this issue.

Tha GDR could also take a more fiexlble line at the telks on allowing the Eastern-run suhurhan electric railway network in West Berlin.

Agreement could also he reached on desalination of the River Werra once the Lander affected bave decided how much thay are prepared to contribute toward costs estimated at DM100m.

: Tha GDR is already sounding a more cooperative note on joint measures to solve environmental problems. It might even be prepared to conclude a cultural agreoment.

Joachim Nawrocki (Die Zeit, 22 July 1983)



lations. It is ob- Bonn Interior Minister Friadrich Zimmermenn eigns the vialvious that criticism tore hook after viating the grave of the foundar of modern of the Germens has Turkay, Kemal Ataturk.

had the function of a sefaty valve since mann faced in Ankara; the Turkish government feers nothing more than the return of its foreigo workers abroed. The absence from home of two million Turks is olwoys taken into account when drafting the notion's budget.

With a 2.1 per cent hirthrate end a real unemployment rate of 25 per cent, tho Turkish rulars are gratoful for avory mouth they do not heve to feed. The Turks' ottltude towards their workers obroad is amhiguous, as evidenced by the word Deutschländer which the Turkish press uses whon speaking of them.

The Deutschländers, the press seys, ore more skilled and more diselplined than the others; but they ere no longer prapared to conform.

Turks who heve stayed at home fear that the repetrlates will strip them of the chance of a joh.

Returning Turks still can cleim social security honefits. If they oil did so, the Turkish government would he in deep

Social unrest would follow mass repatriation. In addition, many Turks living from money sent to thom hy their noxt-of-kin abroed would lose their income. Meny Germons find it difficult to grasp how the Turks feel about their workers in Europe. They hope that these workers will pave and keep open their way to the West. Despite Ataturk's reforms, the Turks are not yet fully

Westernised. They dream of a Turkish lobby in the heart of Europe, a johhy every hit as powerful as the Greek, Polish and Jew-

ish lobbles in America. There is a good reason for the eerlier German procrastination on the Turkish issue. Sheer size of the problem must overtax every politician - oxcept Fricdrich Zimmermann.

The energy and stamina with which he pursued his alms in Ankara could only ho seen as hair-raising by any "decent" liberal. Yot it would be difficult not to be impressed by it.

From his vantage point of realpolitik there can be no room for sentimontality and regard for human destinies.

What he did in Turkey was to weigh mutual Interests, thoso of the Germans and those of the Turks.

"Wo will try to steer clear of unfairness and seek solutions that will suit hoth sides. Our talks are meant to provido a calculablo preview of events," a businesslike Zimmermann told his

Thore are two points he sees as particularly important when it comes to amending Germany's aliens' legislation.

First: he wants to reduce the age of children permitted to join their parents in Germany from the current 16 years old to six. The Turks vehemently oppose tha plan. They would prefer Turkish children to ottend elementary school in Turkey, not only because this is more comfortable for the porents if both are working but also so that the children will remain Turks.

Zimmermann countered this by soylng: "A slx-year-old child tht starts school in Germany has a 98 per cent ehance of finishing Hauptschule (a school leading to vocational training). This gives a Turkish child the same chanca as a Germen of finding an apprenticeship and make hia way. On the other hand, a child that comes to Germany at the age of 15, speaking no German, can only join the legion of jobless or become e criminal."

The second point concerns young sccond or third generation Turks in Germeny of marriageeble age. As a rule, these young peopla get thoir brides from Turkey. But Zimmermann wants to stop this for all but Turks who have become Germen citizens.

The minister quoted figures: there are 900,000 noo-EBC foreigners under 20 in Germony. If only one out of three gets married, there would he an influx of 300,000 hrides, of whom 200,000 would he Turkish.

Zimmermann: "These are undeniable focts end the German people cannot but up with even more foreigners."

Zimmarmann wants to achieve more than just stopping the number of foreign workers in Germany from rising. He wants to reduce the number hy ahout 20,000 e yeor.

The divorced wives of foreigners in this country are to ha sent home oinco their residence permits would lapse on

heing divorced. "Come together, go together," was Zimmermann's terse expienation of the

Whon a Germen journalist protested, asking him whether the women would be forcibly deported, he was told: "The position of a woman in Turkoy is different from that in Germany, We want to

go by Turkish custom." Nohody before him had the courage and honesty to put it that hiuntly.

Curiously onough, it was the Turks who first noticed this; and as soon as they knew whore they stood with him thoy treated him with the greatest of courtesy.

This was evidenced by the size of Zimmermenn's motorieed escort accorded to him after the first day of talks (five cars and alx motorbikes). Norbert Blum was escorted by one car only.

Like the Germans, the Turks have a woakness for strong men; and like the Germans, they can be extremely tough. Perhaps Zimmermann reminded them of some of their own, ranging from Suleymen the Magnificent to Ata-

With their ancient Instinct for power, the Turks also know who has the upper hand and who must play second fiddle. This became obvious during Zimmermann's visit.

He was therefore ahie to return home in the knowledge that he has made the Turks think.

And as to Turkisb-German friendship, it is better not to talk about it at all. This sentiment was always greater in the Turks than in us. These ties have never had a solid foundation; but it la certain that the strained friendship did not receive yet another blow through Zimmermann's visit.

Nina Grunenberg (Die Zeit, 29 July 1983)

#### **INDUSTRY**

### Plight of steel gets worse: EEC extends output quotas

European Economic Commonity steel production quotas have been extended for six menths until January 31 1984. An EEC Commission plan to cut production by another 27 million tons s year by 1985 has been approved by EEC industry mi-

For six years the EEC Commission has been trying to bring some order into the steel market. It bas introduced minimum prices, production quotas and developed an almost perfect verification system, complete with ediff fines, But success bas heen modest.

Nobody doubts that without these central planning measures the steel industry could not get hack on its feet. Every steelmaker would expand output. A glut would force prices down.

There was a time when steel sales were expected to rise at the same rate as the GNP. The rule of thumh today is a ratio of three to one. In other words, if the GNP goes up three per cent, steel saics will be up one per cent.

Assuming a 0.5 per cent growth of the GNP (as anticipated for Germany), steel sales must therefore either stagnate or decline.

These changed ratios are due to a more economical use of steel in such key industrics as the motor industry, shipbuilding, electrical cogineering and

These changed conditions were recognised several years ago, but it took a long time before governments and the industry were ready to act accordingly.

In 1974, the last bumper steel year with fully used production capacities and ample profits, the Community steel output stood at 156 million tons, of which the Federal Republic of Germany accounted for 53 million.

In 1982, the Community produced only iii million tons, of which 36 mlilion were made in Germany.

The EEC has for some years been trying to pare down production facilities and modernise what remains in a bid to chango traditional steel industry

The Commission reckens, about 50 million tons of production capacity must be shut down!"

Somo Individual countries baulked at the limits set for production up until tho

Strict planning with its wido range of controls is an attempt to ensure an orderly retreat and prevent major social

Several countries are finding the cutbacks extremely painful. They have no replacement jobs.

They regarded their lil-advised system of steel subsidies as the logical anewer, But the effects have been disas-

Major producers used the subsidies to offset losses instead of investing in modernisation and the creation of other

They were therefore able to sell steel below cost and thus maintain or even slightly increase their payrolls.

There will be no improvement until surplus capacities have been permanontly scrapped.

The parici of three steel experts prescrited its recommendations in January,

but so far the advice has oot been acted

The suggested "Ruhr group of steclmakers" (consisting of Hoesch, Peine-Salzgitter and Klöckner) was rejected even hefore being thoroughly discussed. True, Hocsch and Saizgitter have

reached a loose cooperation agreement In which they are even prepared to includo Arbed Saarstabl; but nothing is known of any concrete proposals.

There are those who believe that the panel's proposals have ended up to the waste basket wblle others hope that at least tha "Rhine group of steelmakers" (Thyssen and Krupp-Stahl) could still come into heing.

But the prospects are slim, allegedly because of Krupp-Stahi's excessive debt. Even the special steel merger of Thyssen and Krupp scems unlikely to

Yet the scheme had progressed to tho point where even the name of the new company had already been agreed on (Dautsche Edcistahiwerke AG). It was also agreed that each of the two companles would hold a 50 per cent caulty.

But Krupp wants "ail or nothing": unless the mass stael production facilitles along the Lower Rhine also merge there is to be no merger of their special stecl subsidiaties either.

North Rhine-Westphalia's Economic Affairs Minister Reimut Jochimsen suspects that the whole rigmarole was just a show for the benefit of the public and that in fact tha two companies never really tried to arrivo at a genuine solu-

Each hoped that the other would be the first to collapse and that the remaining one would profit. if this were really so, it would have been a macabre game.

Some 260,000 Community steelworkers have been leld off since 1974 (65,000 lu Germany). Another 30,000 German workers are to be inid off by 1985. This will bring the Community figure to more than 100,000.

But will this improve the situation?

Ups and downs of the steel industry in Germany 45,0 53,2 production million tons) Employed in steel-using induatries

can be politically implemented

have priority.

major miolng centres.

The spectacular events aurrounding Arbed Saarstahl hava discouraged those who might have wanted to venture a

There are plenty of open questions: What is to become of Bremen's Klockner blast furnaces, of the Maxhütte in Bavaria, of the Ocorgamarienhutte near Osnabrück, of Pelne-Salzgitter, Hoesch and the rest? Not all of them are particularly favourably located.

Will Bonn permit them to continuo going it alone and subsidise them to the tune of DM3bn? Or will the Bremenbased Klöckner rolling mill (which has been hit hardest by the Brussels quota system) be divided up?

The Klöckner mill is undeniably one of the most modern in Europe. But since it was enlarged in the past few years it has been forced to work at only 50 per cent of capacity.

Klookner has alroady been fined DM200m by Brussels for exceeding

There can be no restructuring of Ocrmany's steel industry unless the Klackner issue is setticd.

Bonn still maintains that it is waiting for suitable proposals from the compunies concerned, saying that the Economio Affairs Ministry will not present a concept of its own. It also excludes the possibility of nationalising the entire Ocrman stoel industry or creating a hodgepodge niong Ruhrkohle lines.

The trade unions would welcome

### ECU travellers' cheques? Certainly, sir! ECU, or European Curreccy

came into baing in 1978 as the European Monctary System Its sele function them was to as an accounting unit within the open Community. It was never ince ecu is also the nama of an an-

founding fathers of the EMS expected the ECU to gain any sigce beyong serving as ao accountelt for fixing EMS exchange rates settlements between the central such a solution but they done is of the Europeao Monetary Sys-

The question is: Can Bonn muck in 1979, the Bonn Finance Miwasid: "The ECU is not classical Klöckner has suggested that I tender in the form of coins or panel should pick up the part it plays no role in private or comback to work and come up it is settlements."

steel concept.

Others hope that the Chand all no ECU coins or cotes, the unit honour the promise he made to developed into a very special typa lust election and deal with the strengy, says André Louw, a Brushimself. But so far there is no the surcetat.

himself. But so far there is not burnered.

of any action on his per - specific ECU is advancing on a broad in view of the fuct that the mile French companies maintain ECU in view of the fuct that the mile force and involve their goods. lems have become mere acules accounts and invoice their goods ECUs. Multinational corporations the currency in transactions with

the currency in transactions with lems of the German steel into the fir flung subsidiaries: American lems of the German steel into the fir flung subsidiaries: American could psychologically point the bends in it; and private incould psychologically point the bonds and have their ding economic upturn.

But one thing is certala levering banks.

U portfolios managed by LuxemBut one thing is certala levering banks.

u consolution for the steel house at extent to which the EGU has adwon't become defunct in General of on the money front is evidenced
cause no cur maker, no constitute fact that four major French
company and no clecinical with (Banque Nationo de Paris, Crédit
maker wants to depend of mails, Crédit Agricoia and Crédit
uione.

maker wants to depend to make, Credit Agricola and Credit ulone.

But by the same token, so the with American Express in Isstecimaker can live off this desired with American Express in Isstecimaker can live off this desired with American Express in Isstecimaker can live off this desired left revellers' cheques.

tion of fulth. What Germany's a stiffening of French foreign exkers need is a long-term summake realising of French foreign except and adequate established that the barred most copt and adequate established the travellers' cheques in the barks are certain that the barred makes are certain that will be a market for them should the travellers are continued to rise.

That makes the ECU so attractive is fachance-rate stability. Banks and

schange-rate stablilty. Banks and

vernment (which, for the finite of this for some time.

year, is a net recipient rather supplier of money under the revenue equalisation system in the case the interest burden of set to case the interest burden of set paoies as Ruhrkohle.

Yet the state government half sisted the possibility of using the interest in preventing public as a currency "without central major miology centress.

Prime Minister Johannes Responsibility of the Rambure, a Credit Lyon-Cabinet are particularly working foreign-exchange dealer and secusivation because of the state of the sta due in 1985 when they will have most important currency on the fend the last Social Democratich market, after the dollar and the

fund the last Social Democratical market, after the dollar and the in Germany.

Mine abutdowns of the process of banks and finances houses deal-level would etnike to the very continued banks and finances houses deal-level would etnike to the very continued banks and finances houses deal-level would etnike to the very continued banks and finances houses deal-level would be at 200. Twenty banks used in a continued on personal market, after the dollar and the commission puts the number of banks and finances houses deal-level would be at 200. Twenty banks used in a continued on personal market, after the dollar and the commission puts the number of banks and finances houses deal-level would be at 200. Twenty banks used in a continued on personal market, after the dollar and the commission puts the number of banks and finances houses deal-level willies currency for extilements are the banks we the Reuters Monitoring Service are the banks with the restriction of the reuter of the continued on personal market, after the dollar and the commission puts the number of banks and finances houses deal-level willies currency for extilements are the banks with the Reuters Monitoring Service and the Reuters Monitoring Service are the banks with the reuter of the banks and finances houses deal-level willies currency for extilements are the banks with the Reuters Monitoring Service and the Reuters Monitoring Service and the Reuters Monitoring Service are the banks with the Reuters Monitoring Service and the Reuters Monitoring Service and the Reuters Monitoring Service are the banks and finances houses deal-level with the Reuters Monitoring Service and the Reuters Monitoring Service and

Being a basket of curencies, the ECU is particularly attractive. The basket is made up of deutschemarks, pounds aterling, French france, Belgian/Luxembourg francs, Italian lire, Danish kroner, Dutch gullders and Irisb punts.

What each ludividual currency adds to the weight of the basket can vary depending on davelopments of foreign exchange markets. But the exchange rate fluctuations of the EMS (which does not include the pound sterling) are limited and nuttlfy each other during a limited pariod of time, i.c. until the BMS exchange rates are re-aligned. This is what makea the ECU exchange rate so

Community Institutioos were the first to make use of this advantage. The BEC Commissioo and the European Investment Bank used a similar unit, the European Accounting Unit, for certain transactions even before the ECU came into existence.

All they had to do when the EMS and the ECU came into boing was to switch their current accounts maintaincd with banks in the ten EEC member nations from accounting units to BCUs.

It was the EBC Commission and the European Investment Bank that spearheaded the introduction of the ECU in ordinary banking business.

When the European Commission commissions a research institute to do a job, the invoice is settled in ECUs, and the same applies to expenditures in connection with the Buropean Development Fund.

The European Investment Bank floats ECU bonds and grants loans in the artificial currency.

Statistics compiled at the end of 1982 show that Investment Bank transfers to member nations and commercial onterprises in the Community amounted to

The fact that a Danish savings bank granted its first ECU loans to private customers as far back as April 1979 shows the attraction of the ECU beyood Community institutions.

That particular bank grants up to aix-

#### Conlinued from page 8 cope with the social effects of mine

shutdowns must be enlarged."

Schmidt has already announced that be would oppose the "total shutdown of a living mine," though he might not necessarily oppose partial measures.

He realises that his union can ignore neither the profit motive in a free enterpriso system nor the fact that there is no public cash available.

What be has in mind is the possibility of closing parts of mines and the development of mine grids whereby the open-cast operation of one mine would be shut down while underground work would proceed at a lesser rate.

Some unconventional proposals have also been put forward, among them shorter working times for miners and a sort of "hard times fuod" similar to that in the construction industry. This would amount to a pool into which all contribute and draw out if and when needed.

The unions and municipal policymakers have also called for curbs on imported coal to boost domestic production, export subsidies for the local industry and government subsidies for inmum of ECU20,000 to small business mon, artisans and farmers. ECU bank loans to private enterprises granted so far in the European Community are es-ECU400m. True, this is only a tiny fraction of overall bank loans, but the

Ioans to a maxi-

indicativo things is that the amounts loot have been rising steadily. For lostance, the Italian Instituto Bancario San Paolo di Torigranted an ECU30m credit (in lire) to the cities of Milan, Turin and Genoa in 1981. The bank itself raised the money on the Euromarket. The G

French Credit National was granted an BCU200m backup facility for five years by a consortium of banks led by Credit Lyonnais. The Individual portions of the loan were raised on the Euromarket by a consortium of banks headed by Gold-

man Sachs, New York. The ECU also comes in handy for governments and state-owned companies tht want to raise money on foreign capital markets.

In 1981, Beigium's Kredietbank floated an ECU25m bond issue for Italy's state-owned telephooe company SOFTE. The issue was over-subscribed to the tune of BCU35m.

Apart from the italian banks and companies accounting for loans to the tune of ECU105m, French governmentowned companies also make use of ECU loans obtained on Euromarkets. Oce of these companies is Gaz de France which floated an ECU100m bond issue on the Euromarket - until then the biggest single operation of this

The Republic of italy floated an ECU500m bond Issue in 1982, of which ECU450m were subscribed at italian banks in lire, while the rest was raised In ECUs on Buromarkets.

dustrial enterprises or government authorities that intend to convert their heating systems to coal, which is chea-

A new round of coal talks in Bonn. probably in September, is to draft framework conditions for a revival plan.

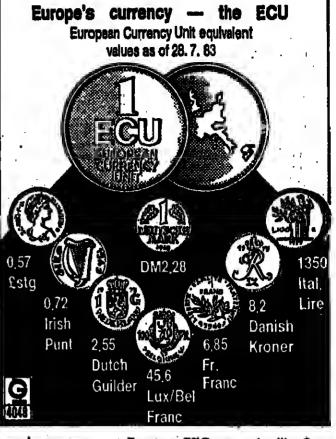
The Boon coalition is expected to publicly disavew the socalled 90/90 provisions (90 million tons a year in 1990) and thus assume co-responsibility for the subsequent shutdown of mines.

But the Bonn Economic Affairs Minister is unlikely to oblige, instead, he will maintain his present stance that it is entirely up to the individual company. to decide whether it wants to shut down

But there still remains the question as to whether Bonn will also shirk the issue of ensuring energy supplies.

A mine shutdown is irreversible; and If there is a new oil crisis or a bottleneck in gas imports, politicians who today put the lid on natural resources that will be urgently needed tomorrow will find themselves in deep water. Frank Bunte

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntageblatt, 17 July 1983)



Even non-EEC companies like Quebec Hydro have meanwhile become aware of the ECU's advantages in iongterm financial deals.

The European Atomic Community has borrowed ECU42m from Italian Insurance companies. In turn, the insurers were permitted to offer thair customers 15-year life insurances payable in ECU.

There are two reasons for the fact that the advance of the ECU has conventrated on Italy and France (and to a lesser extent Belgium, Luxembourg and Denmark) while more or less skipping the Federal Republic of Germany.

For one thing, Gorman banking laws preciude a more scrivo BCU role as a currency (unlike Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and France which recogniso the ECU as a regular currency). For another, the interest in the ECU is greatest in countries with weak currencies. It is only natural for those countries to be Interested in the ECU's exchange rate

This explains why the ECU has been seized upon for business transactions in Italy and Franco.

According to Dominique Ramburo of Crédit Lyonnais, Italian businessmen already finance one out of five export deals in ECU.

André Delvaux of Société Générale de Banque in Brussels: "There can be no moer efficient hedge against oxchange rate risks." Multinational corporations are also

beginning to realise the stability advantage of the ECU in dealing with their foreign subsidiaries. The French Saint-Gobeln company

was the first to invoice commodity shipments within its own organisation in ECU, starting from 1980. Saint-Gobain's floance manager, Jac-

ques Pillet, says: "That was a startling move in the beginning, but by now it's

The Lesieur group foilowed suit last year and is now increasingly trying to scttle the involces of its foreign suppliers in ECU.

It is almost impossible to estimate the number of companies already using ECUe in their foreign business.

The number of companies that send a daily telex to the Brusseis Commission to obtain the ECU rate, is, however, unlikely to exceed 200.

> Hans-Hagen Bremer (Die Zeit, 22 July 1983)

bout 17 million tons of coal is A stockpiled io the Ruhr area alone. This is about n quarter of the snauai production of Germany's largest mining company, Ruhrkohle,

The stockpile is likely to grow by another million tons this year, despite cutbacks in shifts.

Coal's misfortune is tied to steel's. Stechmakers are running at half capacity. They are using so little coke that mines supplying the Ruhr furnaces would have to cut output by eight milllon tons a year to avoid exceeding de-

The board of Ruhrkohle AG in Essen is drawing up plans for mine closures, it is feeling the pressure of heavy interest payments while huge amounts of cash is

ticd up in the unsold coal. The company's board is on its own. Neither the Bonn government nor the North Rhine-Westphalian Land government intend Increasing subsidics

beyond those already pledged. Ruhrkohie thinks at the moment that production will have to be cut from 57 million tons this year to 52 million tons next year.

This would mean shutting down two

### Mine shutdowns planned to cut overproduction

to two-and-a-half mines employing about 10,000 people. Another 10,000 johs would be lost in the industrics that supply the mines with specialised cquipment.

Ruhrkohle plans leaked out and caused much dismay - especially in Dortmund, Lünen, Bottrop and Gelsenkirchen.

it would be a political and social disaster If, on top of the 33,000 jobs expected to be lost in the steel industry hy 1985, additional thousands of redundancies were created in the mining industry as well.

The unemployment rate in the hardest hit mining areas is already 15 per cent. So it is understandable that the shutdown of even a single mine with a payroll of four to five thousand must shock the affected community.

The North Rhine-Westphalian go-

Some times ago s shrewd and influential Pole in a private conversation told the tslo of a high-ranking Polish official who had visited the Soviet Union in the 1970s, when detents was in its heyday.

With reference to the Soviet arms bulld-up he had concluded: "If the West ever realises what is really going on there, it will be terrible for us sil."

Terrible it has become, and everyone has mada their contribution.

In the East the Soviet Union with its orms build-up has chosen to disregard the rules of the nuclear age, and ao-ono knows for sure whether the Soviet military-industrial complex is still polltically controllable.

In the West the United States may havo sounded the alarm but it creates as many problems as it aclves, so hoctic is it and the rhetoric of the US administra-

Western public opinion lo genoral has undergone a change that fundamentally affects tha framowork of security policy decisions.

In the Federal Republic of Germany in particular the security policy debato has come in all hues, from provincialism to hysteria.

And that in a country the shapa of which is of greater significance for peace and security in Europe in tha years aheod than that of any other stato in Western Europel

So it is high time for a review of the essentials of security policy and of forces and trenda with a long-term effect and to draw up now approaches for the

These two new books are compulsory

No-one who works through these two

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**■ POLITICAL BOOKS** 

### How the balance of power is becoming an imbalance

Henry Rowen.

of peace ethics.

quostlons.

Nato's detriment.

in Germany, but also Richord Burt and

The German authors, other than Ner-

lich himself, are Lothar Rohl, with two

extremely readable eseays on Sovjot

torff, with a thought-provoking anniysis

foreign exparts such oa Headlay Bull,

The analysis of conventionul power

relations in Europa between 1965 and

1980 by Philip Karber is centred on n

It is one of the most illuminuting arti-

earefully researched comparison of 10

key weapon systems in East and West.

cles on the subject published in recent

years and givos risa to most alarming

It shows that 80 per cent of the arms

build-up in Contral Europa since 1965

has been attributable to the Worsow

It also shows that with ona exception

this gigantic output of urms and equip-

ment changed tha balance of power to

went into the lead quantitotively und

achieved qualitative parity tha tuctical

concept was changed from that of n de-

fensive system to that of an offensive

"Whanevar the Warsow Pact forces

Pierre Hasaner and Johan Holst.

There are also orticlee by well-known

Uwe Nariteh (Ed.): Sewjetische Macht und westliche Vorhendlungspotitik im Wandet militärischer Kräfteverhältnisce (Soviet Might and Western Negetieting Policy in the Light of Changes in Military Power Reletions), Nomos-Vorleg, Baden-Badon 1983, 632pp., DM39.

Uwe Norlich (Ed.): Die Einhegung sowjetle-cher Mocht (Centainment of Seviet Power), nos-Verlag, Boden-Saden 1983, 500pp.,

volumes (and work is the word) will find consolation in tham.

What they have to offer is fundamental iaformatioa, an uausually instructlys. marshalling of the facts and a succession of brilliant realisations.

Much is oew oven for the specialist. Nearly everything is alarming and sobering. The two books are outstanding both in German and in comparison with literature on the subject in English.

They summarise tha findings of several years of work by an international working party headed by Uws Narlich, who has reaffirmed his Internationally acknowledged authority on security

His authors hold varied views. They are conservativs liberals, Social Democrats and US Democrats, all acknowledged experts with a fuad of knowledge that leaves them closer to the real world than to tha ivory tower.

Tha US authors include Fred Ikle and Colin Oray, often dubbed critical

Tha result, as Karber sees it, is that the West has suffered o stratagie defaut lu peacetlme. His central tenet is one that German security policymakors have yet to think over.

It is that the Warsaw Paot is undermining the flexible responsa strategy by ruling out Western options both in conventional defance and in respect of the nu clenr detorrent. Jamos Martin's analysis of the bai-

ance of nuclear power in Europo between 1970 and 1980 is based on equally conscientious research and is no less informativa.

The Soviat Union, he says, has modernlaed its nuclear weapon systams ovor a lengthy porlod of time.

The facts could hardly run more counter to the alarming pictures painted in tha Westarn public debato, which deale almost exclusively with future US

A tenot that recura and is backed up by facts and arguments throughout the two books is likely to give food for thought to both sceptics and supporters of doteote.

It is that in the 10 to 15 years in which bl- and multilateral detento policy notched up their successes two trends ocurred that moved in opposita directions.

Batween 1968 and 1978 Soviet military sponding increased by roughly 75 per cont, whereas America cut its defence budget by about 40 per cent in torms of constant prices,

The manpower of Warsaw Pact forces in Europo increased by about 150,000 ovor this period, as against a decline of roughly 50,000 in the numerical strength of Western forces.

On average, the increase in conventional weapon systems in East and West was on a ratio of four to one, and this list could be extended.

The overall tendency is upsetting because, first, the balance of power is sleadily deterioration from the Weel'a point of view and, second, and to wonder what sims the second ESEARCH

It is that o new political new ropa is tuking shape as a declina in cooperation being ca and Europe.

In the process Western hecome increasingly depraise Soviet Union.

policy and arms control, and Trutz Ren-The role of military fore, at 30,000 peaple went round the point out with particular charges Aerospaca Research Increasingly be limited to be terms Aerospaca Research moting political change in his his meet in Porz, oear Cologna, terest in Europe while provide open day last month. brella for Soviet interests wore peopla than expected

> issue. It concentrates extended wenpons and largely distripe's Spacelab probably crested political context.

some Social Democrats has the end of September. sensus in Germany.

It is not enough to sign have to do.
that Societ Democrals remain wide range of experiments is to be
Nuto. That is beside the point wised an board Spacelab by the

The dual-trock decision is mission specialists during their mutter of whether the Federal days in space.

of Germany, in agreement with range will cover ostronomy and

Those who surrender the research. position on this crucial issue of the four is the first West Ger-

political parties in the Bona M

power politics are merely a history books they seldon aimed of the West.

aimed of the West.

They eismour for the West is security policy and have its security system is judge.

They eismour for the West is information about the surface etties of land and sea.

If a security system is judge.

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They eismour for the West information about the surface etties of land and sea.

If a security system is judge.

They eismour for the West information about the surface etties of land and sea.

If a on swell at sea are said to be culsively important and useful to mologists as an indication of wind lions snd weather prospects.

It is provided in the surface etties of land and sea.

If a security system is judge.

then never in modern German has there been such a discretion other issues connected with space ween publicly-voiced double true.

Bonn, and Professer of Politics

versity of Cologne.

curity policy and its actual effective most extensive experiments will Differences of opinion the constant in materials research and promany are deep-seated. It will have a significant in reduced gravity (at many are deep-seated. It will have a fight altitude gravity is rebefore the consensus ranges in not zero). It does today once more. Kall it sector comprises three dozen excepts, including 35 from Europa

The writer is Director of the Res tute, German Council on Fereign

he equipment for the various axpcments is in the materials laboratory on Spacelsb.

The constantly recurring to waried ond enuncisted in a low a working day of ways, ie that the fundament of ways, ie that the fundament of the alm of capacity. in space is spent

> SONNTAGS BLATT

the German equivalent of Nasa The pence movement is mbarded tha experts with ques-

Interest. It is due to ba launched This is the crux of the son pard the US space abuttle Colum-

roughahod over the security scilons repeatedly asked were sensus in Germany.

ments possible. experiments with which are falsified on terra firma by the effect of tha container

lies, is prepored to resist as physics, plasma physics of apace, Soviet cinim to hegemony is pheric physics and terrestrinl obtion, medicine, biology ond mate-

interest are indeed adversion astronaut Dr Ulf Merbold. His din is s Dutchmon, Dr Wubbo Oc-

They are doing so by sure the stronomical and solar physics without a light to the Solds the stronomical and solar physics destroying the West's new scientists, comprise extensive all observation in the ultraviolet. This new Europe is soldied including registration of X-ray descriptions of the and special observations of the

Italian parties in the Bona plant in the Bona plant in the Bona plant is why why both beside incential in the Bona Opposition.

That is why why both beside in planta physics continues to the Bona Opposition.

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Often nne might wish the work more keenly nware of the continues to planta its properties. US, French, and what it can accomplish.

Often nne might wish the work more keenly nware of the continues to planta physics continues to planta physics continues to planta physics. US, French, and its properties. US, French, which is the continue of the planta physics continues to planta physics continues to planta physics and its properties. US, French, which is the planta physics and its properties. US, French, which is the planta physics and its properties. US, French, which is the planta physics and its properties. US, French, which is the planta physics and its properties. US, French, which is the planta physics and its properties. US, French, which is the planta physics and its properties. US, French, which is planta physics and its properties. US, French, which is planta physics and its properties. US, French, which is planta physics and its properties. US, French, which is properties. US, French, which is planta physics and its properties. US, French, which is properties. US, French, which is properties and its properties. The properties are physics and the properties and its properties. The properties are physical physics and the physics are physical physi

felt by the Bonn Opposition.

Doubters require answer, the surface of the Eorth will be obmocrutic security policy and mainly in Germon experiments, than narrow majorities.

Many critics of security seeke up charts and gain generate to worry whether East at the comments and gain generate to work the comments.

responsible for the arms build the information scientists have in The energy ond actionisms is is on subjects such as farmland, generation for whom the commental influences, coastloes

coastlloes influences, coastlloes er photos, unspailt by cloud, are

If a security system is judge mirate on man. The emphasis will length of time it has prevent space sickness, the influence of space sickness, the influence of essness on the body, circulation

are indispensable. 13 from the Federal Republic of

pipalines in the North Sea.



folsify certain ef. Euro estronauta during training, From left, Ernst Willi Mesaerachmid, Wuhbo Ockels (Holland). Reinfects on Earth bc- hard Furrer, Ult Merhold. causa the liquid comes into cootact with

are aimed at specific later opplications. They may lead to the development of new materiols with new properties. So Samples of liquid can be suspended these experiments could arguably lead in mid-air, as it were, in reduced gravity, thereby making ontirely new experiona day to the construction of factories

in outer space.

Experiments are to be carried out in n ground model of the materials lnb to compare findings with those made in reduced gravity.

So many and such different tasks much be carried out simultaneously during the nine-day mission that each

astrooaut has been drilled repeatedly at the space simulotion institute,

Drill has been indispensable because there will be so many and such different tasks to complete. But it is by no meana

"Luter missions," says a member of the Aerospuce Research Establishment'a staff, "would do well to reduce the variety of disciplines, at least for the next few years." Gerhard Taube

Deutsches Aligemeines Sonntagsblatt,

Most of the publicity involving the German Aerospace Research Es-Laboratory tests try to help tablishment (DFVLR) centres round the European astronauts being trained at Porz near Cologne. Yet the oviation modicino institute. which is also in Porz and also o unit of

tho DFVLR, Germany's equivalent of Nusa, docs equally exciting research ment is usad.

It is surprising work too. You would hardly expect specialists in aviation medicine to be concerned with how the body reacts at great ocean depths. Yet

tha walls of the container.

The same is true of molten matarials,

Such scientific projects in space may

seem extremaly abstract, theoretical or

unrelated to anything specific. But most

Later this year the Titan diving simulator is due to start operation. It is a medical research laboratory designed to simulate conditions at water depths of up to 1,000 metres.

At that depth divers are subjected to 100 bars. The highest pressure yet experlenced is nearly 70 bars, or a depth of 686 matres.

This record, set up at Duko University in Durham, North Carolina, in 1981 was simulated, just as tha trials in Cologne will be.

Tests at these depths are by no means the only medical problems to be solved. Simulated depths of 400 metres and more are mainly experimental.

Practical diving work at depths of between 200 and 400 metres regularly gives rise to questions to which definito answers have still to be found.

Seabed mining looks like being strictly for robots and will be remote-controlled, although there may also be a rolo for special manned diving craft.

But at depths of up to about 500 metres there soems sure to be an Industrial demand for diving work in the years ahead. For the foreseeable future there will

be no substitute for skilled divers in this sector. Their versatility and flexibility

For years divers have given sterling service in repair and maintenance work on oil rigs and platforms and in laying

But accidents are frequent, partly be-

the diver at sea-bed level

because technically inadequate equip-A further cause is the unpredictable

behaviour of the human body in such working conditions, as three examples should suffice to show.

In 1968, at the first German submarina Inboratory In the Baltic, the wellknown specialist in diving medicina Dr Horst Hartmann of the DFVLR dled nt a depth of only 10 metres.

A year later, when the submsrino loboratory off Heligoland In the North Sea was inaugurated, two divers died at

Sealab 3, a US experimoot also carried out in 1969, resulted in the desth of an aquanaut at 183 metres. He was asphyxiated while trying to clear up a technical hltch.

The dead men were all free agents. None had a lifeline to o surface craft that might have been able to help.

Divera can only work as free agents at depths of up to about 400 metres after a period of adjustment in a pressure chamber and breathing a mixture of oxygen and helium.

"Divers live in large pressure chambars on board a diving vessel or a platform," the DFVLR aviation medicine institute explains.

"Pressure Insido the chamber is equal to what they will exporience at the depth where they are due to work.

"They are traoaferred in a diving bell at constant pressure and breathing the same mixture of oxygen and helium from the pressure chamber to the seabed and back.

"In work at depths of 150 metres or less, divers are often brought back to

cause training is inadequate and purtly this surface immediately after completing their mission.

> "For work lower dawn the saturation technique is used and they can spend n fortnight or longer under constant high pressure either praparing for a divo, working down below or being gradually dacompressed.

> "The decompression phase can toke two or three days, it may even last two to threa weoks."

> In 1966 conditions were simulated in Cologne for 12 days in a pressure chambor. Two men survived conditions at a record simulated depth of 220 me-

> Titan, the new simulator, is to alm at a new record depth of 1,000 metres. Research will concentrate on testing

> oxygen mixtures for long-term use ond

on perfecting diving techniques. Somoono returning to the surfaco from conditiona way down below will do so in accordance with a timetable drawn up by aviation medics in chargo

The deeper down he has been (and the higher the pressure), tho more slowly ho must be able to readjust to normal

of the experiment, ...

Titan consists of four chambers: o wet chamber, a living chamber, a bathroom and toilet unit and an access lock.

Tha lock is to permlt access at high pressure so as to lend a hand in an emergency.

Professional divers should benefit from the findings. So should industry, which sets great store by both safe and economic diving.

Gerhard Taube (Deutsches Aligemeines Sonntagsblatt, 31 July 1983)



#### THE ENVIRONMENT

### Red alert for bird species facing extinction



Save the Birds was the title of a book by omithologist Gerbard Thieleke and others. Published in 1978, it was long a non-fiction best seller.

The title was both a demand and a plea for help, and both ere more urgent today than ever.

More and more species of bird are in daeger of extinction, Thielcke and fellow-ornithologist Sepp Bauer say in a report on which the Red List of endangered species is based.

They work at the Radoifzell bird sanctuary of the Max Planck Institute of Ethology in Bavaria, where they shidled stocks of endangered breedlog birds in 1975/76 and 1980/81.

Their findings formed the basis of the fifth Red List of endangered birds that has just beee published by the Max Planck Society.

It makes depressing reading. The trend remains persistently negative, al-though there has been a slight improvement for a cumber of apecies.

The latest species Thiolcke and Bauer say is extinct in Germany is the wbiteeyed duck. They also report the virtual extinction of the black-browed shrike.

The only reason for eot classifying it as definitely extinct is that no details are available of recent breeding trends in Bavaria, where it still eporadically

So it still leads a statistical existence on the list of species facing extinction.

Seven species are said to face imminent extinction. They are the duniln, the wood sandpiper, the rock martin, the black-browed shrike, the black tern, the hoopoe and the dwarf bittorn.

There has been a catastrophie decline

in numbers of the last three species, the two meo claim.

There used to be 238 species of breeding birds in the Federal Republic of Germany; 133, or 56 per cent, are

Tweoty are extinct, 30 face imminent extinction, 25 are threatened with extinction, 23 are threatened and 35 are potentially endangered.

A particularly alarming point, says Rainer Ertel of the Society for the Protection of Birds, is that an increasing number of evaryday species are now en-

The latest Red List iocludes the partridge as seriously cedaogered. "If the iatest figures are any guide," Thielcke says, "it ought to be classified as threatened with extinctioo."

The tale of the partridge is exemplary leasmuch as it pinpoiets many features typical of the decline in the number of species of birds.

Like many of its feathered frieeds is lives lo wayside trees and islands of shrubbery to an increasingly monotoe ous agricultural landscape.

Farmers have cleared and drained ita habitat to grow crops on fields and in meadows that used to provide the partridge with cover, protectioe aed somewhere to seek refuge.

The uninhibited use of insecticides has also substantially reduced the stocks of flore and fauna that used to be the partridge's staple diet.

This highlights the ecological context. It took a much more widespread decline le the eumber of species of flora and faune to condemn a given species of

Surveys by botanists have shown that 72 varieties of wild flower have either vanished or are endangered as a result of human interference in fields and meadows,

"The superficial greeo of coosolidated arable land is deceptive," says the



On the way out. The pertridge.

Max Planck Society. "It hides a grey and unnatural monotony.

Mere vestiges of unspollt natural environment are all that is left in the Federal Republic, tha report says.

A particularly catastrophie loss from the viewpoint of breeding birds has been the disappearance of nearly all moorland Only about two to three per cent is

said to be still in a state anywhere resembling the natural condition. The destruction of stream and river banks aed primeval woodland is no less catastrophie from the bird-lover's point

Acid rain now threatens to destroy virtually every acre of woodland in tho country, If trees carry on dying at the present rate about 60 species of wood birds will be in acute denger, Thicicke

Racbel Carson wrote her Silent Spring in the early 1960s, outlining u traumatio vision of o world without birdsong. Spring looks like growing steadily more silent, Thielcke and Bauer

Their latest research findings meke her book seem prophetic 20 years later. Horst Schlffmann

(Köiner Stadi-Anzelger, 21 July 1983)

Cases are backed by a the phenomenon of German-Jewish runmental ossociations that as

woods and forests are already were either murdered or expelled danger of extinction, with 70,000 have differed from us."

Forest owners, not involved it the stricter sense of the term but also mallets, critics, selectists, theatre ple and artists.

The archives are so important be-

### ews and Germany: delving into unsung archives

loguing for the first time bio-bibliogra-

phical data of many other loss well-

About 50,000 names have so far been

So are excerpts from their works

the reception they and their works were

Tha Bibliographica Judaica currently

consists of 200,000 file eards, a collec-

tion of documents and photographs,

The shoo boxes are a remioder that

the archives' fleances bave always been

shaky. The project would long since

have folded had it not been for the mia-

She kept the archives going in the

face of all difficulties. Her commitment

lnasmuch as she is not of Jewish des-

The archives are housed in the base-

moent of a house in the Frankfurt auburb

rooms, with just enough space between

the filing cabinets for two people to sit

Frau Heuer pays the rent and expen-

ses such as the telephone bill, typcwrl-

of Westend. They clutter up two packed

ned literary reenains stored in shoe

knowe writers and publicists.

given by their contemporaries.

slonary zeal of Frau Heuer.

eent herself.

silons payments is a term that But the Frankfurt archives are cataands ss though it might have growed from the small print of

dea of first extermioating an enby way of reparations, or Wicunoarthed. Their Jewish origins, biograpbies and bibliographies are ascertaiuchung, to use the German cd and documented as far as possible. whenever they appear eoteworthy and

egal terminology reparations are al compensation. Anyono who loternment in a German confon camp was entitled to DM150 he or she speet behind barbed

reparations, such an inadequate pt, were intaoded to amount to so more. They presupposed, how-Pollution can that the Germans were prepared

go to coul there were so few Jews left after Holocaust there was no immediate imospheric pollution why the Germans should go to

A tmospheric pollution at an why the Germans should go to deaths, both oo the large trouble. the subject of several cases to idead they want out of their way to Constitutional Court in Kadar in Semilic. It was not a very cred-Environmental pollution, at attempt by people who, by und ma Krems-Hemesath, is a breath, were only too happy to forget basic right to life and property of the whola business.

development of personsility. They didn't really want to know what She and her husband, a control gone on between the Germans and fessor of administrative of fews. Which is probably who such a lodged their complaint, the fews and tracking as the Bibliographikind, with the Karisrahe confidence in Frankfurt has gone lurgely

In their Neunkirchen Appel contribution to Gorman life and efter the town where the from the mid-18th century to

the Federel and Land government the fine interest of the federel and Land government the fine interest of the federel when the fine interest of the federel when the fine interest of the federel from the fine interest of the federel from the federel from the fine interest of the federel from the to speak and write Germun to

Frau Krems says this is not the German set about eradicatgramme ubout which policit
slon is possible. The state has fullure in averting danger to the Jewish part of their culture.

Appealing to the Court is thus the last hope, it to her first volume of the Vercourt is thus the last hope, it to speak and write German culture to be
own," Renata Heuer wrote in the
ais jūdischer Autoren in deutscher
the judges to require political suitable action, she says.

Fifteen people have looged suits, Professor Krems says.

Fifteen people have looged suits, Professor Krems says.

Second and write German culture.

Suitable action, she says.

Fifteen people have looged suits, Professor Krems says.

Second and write German culture.

Suitable action, she says.

Second are the German to she culture in German.

Suitable action the pseudo-last suitable action the pseudo-last suitable action the german treasures and values.

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Suitable action the pseudo-last suitable action the german treasures and values.

Suitable action the pseudo-last suitable action the german treasures and values.

Suitable action the pseudo-last suitable action the german treasures and values.

at the Germans did not feel It is a convulsive cough the pied to pay any general or more by fits of choking. The parent live sitention to the Jewish world. There has been no more far-reachingetus on the Germans' part to get blame. In to the long-overduo investigation

runmental ossociations that as the tence.

tions have no collective right of there has not, since the Second
In a joint declaration they and War, been as much as a desire to
that over 25 per ceet of the out haw those who lived among us

Asked when he felt able to visit Gererately left it late.

ters, paper and postage out of her owe pocket. Her salary and those of two assistants are paid by the DFG, a scientifie research organisation.

DFG grants are awarded for a limited period to a research director who is responsible for the project. Projects are usually carried out at university departments, where the interests of research staff and tha project director are Identi-

The deportment often takes the project over once the DFG grant runs out.

But the Bibliographica Judaica was virtually treated as a bee in Frau Heuer's bonnet end her personal hobbyhorse, because it bad nothing to do with a univarsity.

Reaearch directors were not unduly interested in it, and in one Instance the project director did it more harm then

The DFG grant scheme proved inflexible and a handleap. Recate Heuer as a mere PhD in German studies was on the lowest rung of the academic ladder aed non-existent es far as the DFG was

Negotiations were invariably conducted with her project director, with the result that she had to go begging, submitting protracted and oftee fruitless applications for axpenses to maka Is not personally motivated, as it were, visits to Prague or Vienna that were essential for research purposes.

> Often enough it was less trouble, although more expensive, to foot the bill out of ber own pocket.

Yet tha archives already perform a public function. Staff Increasingly recelve engulries from research workers. Hartmut Binder, the Kafka specialist, for instance, consulted the Bibliogra-



Renata Heuer . . . miscionary zeal

phica Judalca on Kafka's Jewish relatives aed forebears.

Haodling such enquiries costs time and money, both of which are provided by Renata Heuer. The only accusation that could possibly be levelled at her is that she has paid too little attention to publicising and canvassing aupport for her project.

She has teeded to go It aloee in dealing with her life's work. But is it not asking too much of someone to be both a research worker and her own public relations officer?

Public relations ought surely to have been handled by her project director.

The DFG grant expires this year, end for a while it looked as though that

Continued on page 12

uschwitz remains for many Jewa What Auschwitz A the painful proof that the Christian civilisation is not to be trusted, suys a remains German-born American, Professor Jakob J. Petuchowski. But, he told guests at a lecture ut

Saarbrücken University, discussion between Christians and Jows hud reached un enviablo level in Germany compared with America.

This was because of the guilt Christians felt about the Nazi ennilihation of European Jews.

Professor Potuchowski holds the chair of rabbinical studies and Jewish theology at the Jewish Institute of Rellgion le Ciocionati, Oblo.

He was born lo Berlio lo 1925 and escaped to Britain just before war broke out. His family remained in Germany ond died in concentration camps.

Beginnings of a Jewish Theology of Christlanlty was his topic. The lecture was sponsored by the faculty of Roman Catholic theology and a local bank.

The alm of the partnership is to hold lectures on the social and political significance of religion today. In view of increasingly inflexible reli-

gious attitudes in world hotspota and his own personal experience Professor Petuchowski outlloed what can only be

day dying.

The economic cost of the serious pollution in the Federal pollution in the Bibliographica Judalcu in theological future.

It would, he said, be a truly Copernican revolution in both Jewish and Christian thought if a Jewish theology of Christianity and a Christian theology of Judalsm were to emerge.

Whether Jewish beginnings were sound enough to lay the groundwork for any such edifice would depend in

sound enough to lay the groundwork. Republic of Germany, where he holds for any such edifice would depend in part on how Christians behaved toward

many again, he sald 1973. He had delib-

a symbol of



kob Petuchowski ,,, evalleble in German, (Photo: Schmidt)

He had suffered from u psychological block as a result of losing his family in Germany. He had not joteeded to revisit Germany unless the Germans themselves invited bim.

He was first invited by a religious foundation in Freiburg to 1973.

Now he regularly visits the Federal courses io theology.

How does he feel about Germany today? "I refuse to generalise. My rellgion forbids me to make the childree responsible for the sins of their fore-

But when ha meets a German in the street who will have been old enough at the tima ho immediately wonders whether it might be the man who murdered his mother or father.

Professor Petuehowski atressea that discussion between Christlans end Jews in Germany today has reached an enviable level compared with Amarica, although America had both more funds end more people.

Why? He guvo on Indirect onswer: the feeling of gullt Christians had about the Nazi annihilation of European

The views he outlined went much further, but he also atresaed that Auschwitz remained for many Jews the painful proof that Christlan civilisation was not to be trusted.

How does Petuchowski seo himself and how did he arrive at his wider view (and not just in terms of theology)?

"I stand above parties, just like my great teacher Leo Bacck," he suys. He does not represent any specific school His grandfather was an orthodox

rabbi in Berlin. Ho grew up in a typically German Jewish orthodox family. It was a pious family, but wido open to culture in general. As a young Talmud scholar he hed

robelled against parental views. At 17 he was sent to an orthodox rabbinical college in Scotland and "felt unable to breathe." He discovered Liberal Jewry, went to

Loodon studied there and became a religious instructor at the Reformed Synagogue.

He took private leasons from Leo Baeck, with whom he later went to Cincinnati. How does he feel about Israel, where

he has worked as head of the Hebrew Continued on page 14

Glessen biologist has combined Atwo techniques of sterilising insects in a bid to cradicate the fruit-fly. The fruit-fly, an inacct of the genus

Drosophila, is a pest found all over tho world, but particularly in the tropics, where it wreaks havoe on fruit and pumpkin crops. To Germany it is keen on cherries. It

lays its eggs in the fruit. The fruit-fly

has proved impossible to externilnate by using chemicals. Robert Steffens, 29, has been study-

ing the problem for three years. Since 1977, a genetic method known as the sterile insect technique, or SIT, has been used to stem the tide of frui flies heading north from South and Central America to the United States.

Mexican and US scientists have built a fly factory where about 500 million fruit-flies a week are sterilland by radia-

They are then released to mate with fertile partners in the orchards. The eggs of females who mate with sterilised males doo't hatch, so the insect population is reduced.

This technique has stemmed the tide of fruit-flies from Guatemala to Mexico, but it is expensive. In Europe Professor Laven in Mainz

### Genetic pincer attack on the fruit-fly

and a British scientist by the name of Curtis bave developed another method discovered in Russia in 1940.

It is a genetic technique known as the translocation method and involves changing the chromosomes to produce a relatively unfertile variety of fruit-fly. But keeping the flies at bay is a slow process, and mass production is proble-

In three years' work at Glessen University department of phytopathology and applied zoology Steffens has combloed the two approaches.

Teking files from a translocation line that are 75-per-cent congenitally sterile, he subjects them to a low dose of radiatien that makes them 95-per-cent sterile.

This is such a high level that flies treated in this way no longer need to be specially selected before release, as in the case of insacts made partly stenie by means of translocation.

matiog stakes.

of his combined approach is even more

His dual-track breed are 75-per-cent sterile congenitally, and this percentage bequeathed to what offspring they

for generations even when very few or no new combined sterile technique insects are let loose.

the end of the year by the GTZ, o Bonn government agency specialising io technical cooperation with the Third World. Steffens' technique is likely to undergo field trials in the Mediterranean oext

population by geostic means.

His males are only slightly weakened by their minute dose of radiation and better able to compete with untreated males for the females' favours in the

SIT maies are subjected to a heavy dose of radiation and are very weak, Steffens says, while the long-term effect

So they keep the fruit-fly population His project is backed financially notil

His dual-track fruit-files will be able to compete with untreated males und show how fast and permaneotly they are capable of decimating the fruit-fly

> not be successful. Wolfger use they are so exhaustive. Heine and (Kolner Stadt-Austin 2 like and Joseph Roth we know about. Gesine Desgrosailliers (Frenkfurter Rundschap, t2 July 1983)

#### # HERITAGE

### Rules remain rules: strictly no hanky pankerei in the Fuggerei

The Fuggerel is a group of 67 16th century gabled houses in Augsburg containing 147 apartments. The epertments are let to the poor at nomical rents by the Fugger Foundatioe, which carries, the name of threa 16th century merchant brothers, Ulrich, Georg and Jacob Fugger.

German television is running a sixpart aeries on the Fuggar merchant dynsaty. This bas turned the bouses into a major tourist attraction.

Tha gates to the settlemeet ere closed ot 10 pm every dny. To enter or leave later, the nightwatchman, has to be paid 50 pfennigs (after midnight it goes up to n mark). Tha gates reopen et 5 am (6 sm in winter).

#### Continued from page 11

would mean the end of tha road for the Bibliographica Judajea.

Frankfurt University is short of staff and was reluctant to take the archives over becausa of the wage bill that might

But the new project director, Norbert Altenbofer, a Fronkfurt Garman studies man, has colloborated with Frau Heuer In drawing up proposals that could ensure the archives' survivol.

A society of friends ia to ba set up to raise funds to pay the wage bill, which amounts to roughly DM160,000 a yesr.

The DFG would hand over to this society the rights it has in respect of the archives. The university would provide premises and to a limited extent meet

Hortwig Kelm, the president of Frankfurt University, is ell in fevour of this solution and soys over the telephone he is confident the ramnining problems can be solved.

What are still needed are petrons and sources of funds to ensure that the nrchives can corry on working.

After 17 years of collecting material the Bibliographica Judaica is in a position to work in public and stert to probe more closely the history of Germens and Jews.

American research institutes and universities work along similar lines, relying on patrons. It ought surely to be possible in Germany too, especially in respect of aomething that bas to do with

Ulrich Greiner (Die Zeit, t5 July 1983) rent iald down in

Admission to this Intact and compact littla world is still free, the streets are clean and there are no souvenir shops.

tration is the very stuff tha Fuggers once used in their role as king- and pope-makers: money.

of systemetically remodellieg eil 147

are now to be turned into kitchen-cumliving rooms while the small kitchens will be converted into batbrooms, and gas heeting will be installed. The cost per bousing unit: DM180,000.

The Fuggerei is financed from the monoy carned from the Fugger forests, emong tha largest privately-owned forests in Germany. But the forests are threetened by acid rain.

restoring, enlarging and beautifying the Fuggerei after the raveges of the 30 Years War and then again after World

But now it has to go out of its wny to ensure the aurvival of e housing complex that bas for centuries bean a major part of Germaey's cultural end socini haritaga.

bounty bestowed on them and in a spirit of noble ganerosity" the Fuggar bro-

thers Ulrich, Georg and Jakob in 1519 donated the first 106 fully furnished homes "to their industrious but poor fellow citizens." To this day, applicants for u Fuggerei homa must be Catholic end "impoverished due to no fault of their own." Their Income must not exceed DM

2,000. Understandebly, the weiting list is long. Successapplicents \_ childless couples with the husband no younger than 55 - pay only a token rent of DM1.72 a

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

What worries the Fuggerei odminis-

The Foundation is now in the process

What used to be the children's rooms

The Foundation had no great troubla

"To thank the Good Lord for the

To this day, social welfare remeins one of the major principles.

1573 when it was based on the Rhineland guilder. It has navar been chenged.

Inhabitonts do, howaver, have to pay n surcharga of DM25 for such newfangled public sarvices as rofuso disposal, sawerage, weter and streat cleening.

A "pious and honourable lifastyle" end cleanliness rank et the top of the community regulations.

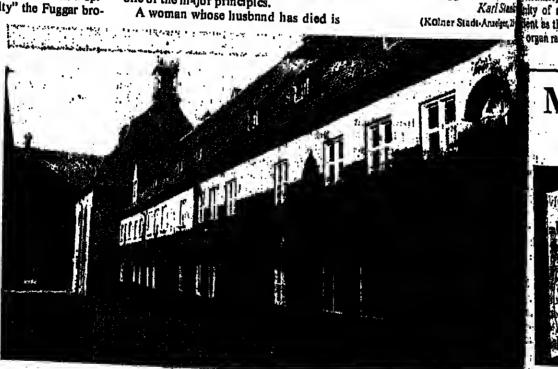
Occupants era uot ellowed dogs. They're not allowed to dirty the premises by feading birds.

They cannot park cars or instell outslde television aerials. They are elso forbidden to bleach and dry laundry in the front yard, use loudspenkers et night or chop wood indoors.

The 1957 regulations, which are still In force, are a mockery of modarn laws for the protection of tenants. The Foundetion has a right to aviet enybody and, unless he moves out within three days of receiving an eviction notice, to remove his or her possessions.

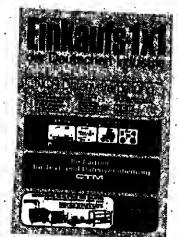
In return for virtually free housing in simple but cosy surroundings, the tenants must ettend the Fuggerei church every morning to prey for the souls of

A woman whose husband has died is



No loudspeakers at night . . . the Fuggers in Augsburg.

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given a smaller "widow's MEDICINE

The compound is visited by onca u week end has a residen

But the Fuggerel's own which hud running water min 1638, hes disappaared. So have cnbin" whare people with me trented — In soma cases sum

180 children simultaneously la doesn't really know what to nuel pay of 15 guldan and these patients.

The does a lot of things with tham.

Every home still has its the whoia diagnostic door; the inside walls and the trouble is.

wood punelled, end the sest is what Professor Herbert Weling stove was designed to be of Los Angeles, told dalegates at frost the kitchen. There is world Congress on Psychososerving hetch between the immedicina in Hamburg. the living room.

in its original state.

A pemphlet for visitors say for in medical training and in daywe show you here is not ment by medicine.
cutarteinment." The pampher conventional medicine (which in the
visitor that the idee was to cordays used to be the same as psychoimpression of the ife of single the medicine) tends to exclude psycenturies ego — n life that the gieal factors as uescleetific.
comforts thanks to Germany; but it is this very exclusion that is
pitulists: the Fuggers.

Karl State Analysis it is the owner of a malfunctionorgan rather than as a suffaring per-

### Searching behind the symptoms for the person who is ill

with an extract meda from the ost people who see a doctor are guulacum wood.

Another thing that has dian well. The avarage doctor who has the 1731 school where a leaf a been trained to diagnose physical leaf children of the doctor who has the leaf that th

very fact that this congress (600 The toilet, e portable chirages from 33 countries) was vary container, was in the kitches of smaller than the huge meetings of tainer was emptied into the fine tens, internists and psychiatrists regot dark.

House No. 13 (the Fuggest discipline that deals with both first to introduce numbered the deals with both were and the body and their interwenlthy Augsburg) is the only in illness and its cure is, paradoxlthe one that receives the least et-

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organ rather than as a suffering per-



The much too low esgessment of psychosomatic medicina by conventional doctors who concentrata entirely on the body is grotesquely incommensurate with the growing importance of psychosomaties.

For one thing, the dassical psychosomatie disorders (anorexia, chronic intestinal inflammation and stomach and duodenal ulcers) have increased lately, the congress was told. And, for another, psychosomatic medicine bas greatly extandad its ranga of research and treat-

Today's psychosomatics goes a stap further by delving into the effects of e physical Illnesa oe tha psyche. A wida variety of physical eilmeets ranging from high blood pressure, coronary disorders to cancer ere now understood es braakdowns of regulating mechanisms in which psychological factors could play a rolc.

But exactly what this rola is still has to be rasaarchad by psychosomatics, which has developed into an inter-disciplinary branch of medicine.

Professor Wainer asked: Why does a person living under perticulor conditions at n particuler time fall ill of n

particular disease at a particular momeet of his lifa?

He cited tha role bereavement can play in bringing about illness, pointing to results already obtained through epidemiological research end animal experiments and the questions still remaining opan.

Social tles are evidently vital to both people aed animals. Separatioe or fear of separation or loss can bring about a variety of diseases ranging from such well known psychosomatic ailments as osthma, diabetes or cancer.

When baby rats were prematurely aeparated from thair mother (at the age of two weeks) half of them dled of infectious diseases within 100 days, as teats by a research team beaded by Professor Weiner bave shown. The rata' Immunological system had been measurably

Institutioealised children ere prone to infection.

Bereavement In middle-aged adults can slso lead to a weakaning of the lmmunological system that usually does not occur uetll old age.

Premature separation of young aniimals from their mother also ebanges their brain metabolism and affects the cardiovascular system and the hormone and enzyme production, all of which can lead to diseasa, Professor Weiner

The physical disorders cannot ba attributed solely to the withdrawel of mother's milk. Thay are also due to the lack of stimulation coming from close contact with the mother.

The implications for humans are cleer: animals exposed to such an enrly stress of separetion reect to stress in Inter life with changes in their enzyme lavels that promote illness.

These studies of pathological bereavament show that physical systems contently react to psychological factors and that illness can ensue.

People who go to extremes in their bereevement era probably unusually dependent on their ties to other people. And this is where their chance of a cure lies: good doctor-patient relationship can go a long way towards such e cure.

Psychology is a basic factor in medicine, very much like anatomy suggested Professor Adolf-Ernst Meyer of Hamburg, who chaired the meeting.

Psychology is compulsory in medical training today as is practical work in This means that even those members

of the medical profession who are only Interested in the body "must at least take note of the fact that people bave a psyche as well." Professor Meyer said.

But psychology and psychosomatics account for barely more than two or three per cent of the training.

The very fact that psychosomatics is now taught at various universities has led to apprehension and growing oppoaition from traditional body-oriented doctors, Professor Thure, one of the founders of psychosomatics, told the

For the sake of the patient, it can only be hoped that the opposition is no more than rearguard action.

> Rosemarie Stein (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 July 1983)

### Warning over increase in child addicts

Drug addletion omong eblidren is in-ereasing alarmingly, according to Deutsches Arzteblatt, the official journal of the Germon medical association.

Heneleg Kehrberg, a doctor at Coiogne's children's hospital, says in an article that much of the blame can be laid at the door of families, society and

There are only rough estimates of addiction. But it seems certain that six per ceet of people between 12 and 20 regularly take slaaping pills, pain killers or

At least one million of Germany's 10 million people aged 25 and under have at least ooce takee illegal drugs. In nine cases out of ten, the drug was hashish.

Of these one million, 100,000 are addieted - 60,000 to heroln.

Kehrberg says children are taking to drugs earlier and the trend is towards harder drugs.

Alcoholism is still one of the main problams. Ten per cent of Germany's known aicohelics are juveniles, Kehrberg savs.

Regional surveys show that 28 per cant of 15- to 17-year-olds and 49 per ceet of 21- to 24-year-olds drink alcohol

"The assumption is that there is n steep rise in the number of those who have their first experience with alcohol when aged between 12 and 14," says

But it is usually after the age of 17 that the situation becomes critical. "This la when group attitudes are aggravated by difficulties in dealing with other people and conflicts with the opposita sax. Loss of a job and the result-



ing lack of money can frequently lend to asociai behavlour."

Kehrberg points to the fact that alcohol is obsap and easily obtainable despite laws prohibiting the sale of it to

Surveys made by the Anti-Addiction Centre show that children had no problems whatsoever obtaining hard drink in 40 of the 69 abops aurveyed. In most cases, the children are not

asked about their age or what they wanted to do with the bottle. The situation in Britain is different though not much better. There, alcohol is expensive. Teenagers use barblturates

as a aubstitute. dren are constantly faced with the use of alcoboi le dally life because of what is shown in the media.

Even popular children's books teil about people drowning their sorrows in

The addiction problem is becoming increasingly dramatic. At least 1.8 million people are reportedly addicted to alcohol, pills or drugs. This means that there la an addict in one out of five fa-

Treatment is still largely unsatisfactory, and the reiapse rate is high.

Jochen Aumiller · (Dje Welt, 22 July 1983)



#### MODERN LIVING

### We want to fight, not type, say women soldiers

omen soldlers in Nato want te gel away from nursing and office work. . This news of military frustration

emerged at a meeting le Brussels of 33 women officers, ten of tham generals. There are 250,000 wemen soldiers in

Nate, or five per ceet. The great majerity. 170,000, are American.

Germany has only womee dectors in uniform. Other women in the Bundeswehr are civilians. Italy, Luxembourg and Spain have no women in the military services.

Somo of the 16 member nations of the alliance aiready train women in the handling of smail arms. Some serve ahoard traval vessels while others servo es aircraft piiots and navigators.

Though some of these women are mi-

### Village tries to stop Ali from being deported

whole Palatinate viilage, Hohenöi-A ien (pop. 450), has tried in vain to prevent the deportation of a 23-year-old Turk, Naci Damir.

Damir thinks that be would become the target of "Grey Wolves" killer commandos back in Turkey.

A Kaisersiautern court turned down the application of a coupie who waeted to adopt him because, as the court put it, there was " no natural parent-child relationship."

Since this wes aiready a ruiing on an appeal, the last resort now is to make a hid for a new asylum hearing. The first hearing ruled against him.

Damir, whom the villagers affectlonaiy call "All," hes made nationai headlines hecause of the backing ha has received from the villagers amid an atmosphere of rising hostility towards fo-

Not only did the villagers support his bid to stay in the country (he arrived here in 1980 and initially stayed with this brother); they even formed a citizens' action group and collected more than 1,000 signatures.

One of the group members is Red Cross worker Karl Kreenrich who has asked the Red Cross to intervene on humanitarian grounds.

The action group aiso sent petitions to the governments in Rhineland-Palatinate and in Bonn plus the parties in the

Damir has made friends with a son of the coupie who want to adopt him. He

Says the wife: "We're back to square one now that our applicant has been turned down and we den't know how things are to go on."

The reason the Administrative Court gave for turning down bis asylum applioation (ho belongs to an Islamic minority group, the Alawites) and that the military regime in Turkey had restored law and order and that the Grey Woives had been curbed.

The court rules out an appeal. Günter Hollenstein (Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 July 1983)



litary academy graduates, few of them are later givee top positions.

Says Cacadian Coionei Anne-Maria Belanger, who chaired the conference: "Mala resistance is naturally a major ohstacie, and we are trying to overcome this with seminars aed worksheps."

The number of applicatioes by women wanting to serva in the armed ferces rises commensurately with the career prospects offered to them, Colonel Belanger said.

According to Dutch Lieutenant Eiizabeth Koot, the armed forces' attitude tewards the integration of women reflects the individual countries' willingness to improve tha status of women ge-

Tha Scandinavian countries, which are traditionally more liheral, treat women soldiers better than to the more conservative southern nations.

It is not only prejudice and sexuel molesting that troubles women soldiers. Judy Springer, n computer specialist aboard the American amphiblan craft Mount Whitney, teld a Reuters correspondent during an Eest Atlantio Nato oxercise why the six women on board felt like pariahş,

They are shunned, she sald, because the men don't know hew to act towards them. The saliers den't dare telk of them fer fear of being reprimanded by the officers, end the officers don't talk

"The boys cannot be uninhibited because the moment they as much as say 'Hello' they are estracised by their friends," she said.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

In 1981, Belgium passed a jaw making all military positions equally availabie to men and women. In return, the wemen must meet the some enlistment criteria and undergo the seme truining es their male counterperts.

According to Lieutenant Cermen ven den Bosche, who represented Belgium at the conference, these stiff demunds have reduced the number of successful applicaets although more wemen heve upplied in 1983 than the your before.

(Soddentsche Zeitung, 19 July 1983)

#### Auschwitz Continued from page 11

College and as n visiting professor in

He describes himself as a deliberate non-Zionist. He is as impressed as he bas been upset by the wey Israel has de-

In 1948 the State of Israei was n historical necessity, but it need not bave taken the shapa it sinca had. On this issue he shared the viewpoint of Mertin

"My view of Judaism Is a universal one. The future of Jewry is not Identical with the piace where its cradie once

Severni of his books have been published in German hy Herder Verlag, of Preiburg. Titles (retrensleted from German) include: What Our Masters Taught Us, The Voice of Sinei, Service to God by the Heert end, his julest, How Our Masters Explain the Scrip-

This intest work, published in German in 1982, ciently contains thoologi-

Ursula Giessler (Saurbrücker Zeitung, 12 July 1983)

### Move to make rape within marriage a crime

Hamburg Justica Senator Eva Leit-häuser (SPD) is promoling a hili that would make rape within marriage punishahie by law.

She says "the defence of sexual honour has developed into a woman's defence of her self-determination in matters of sex."

Because there had heen a change of public attitudes, she hoped to get her bili through the Bundesrat.

In 1972, during the SPD-FDP conlition, Hesse falled to get a similar bill

Hamhurg, the state with the highest propertion of women office-holders, supports the move ucanimously. It bas enlisted the sepport of North Rhine-Westphalia and I the bill, and intends seeking support from other stata governments as well.

Similar legislation exists in France, Sweden and Denmark.

Senator Leithauser stresses that the "remaining discrimination against the wifo" must be eliminated in line with the principle that "sexual self-determination is indivisible."

The inequality, she said, ites in the fact that the law projects the man's girlfriend or fiancée hut not his wife.

This, she says, calls for an amendment of the Criminal Code sections go-

vereing sexual extortion and rape to include wives who have been sexually victimised by their husbands.

She substantiales her move with the experience made in bomes for hattered women, For Instance: 70 per cent of the 2,500 women cared for in Berlin homes eald that they had been abused by their husbands, and one in two said that her "sexual self-determination" had been violated.

The same, the senator says, applies to Hemburg bomes for battered women. In a parallel move, the Hamhurg Senate is also making a hid to change trial procedures in caes of rape and si-

milar assaults. Says Senator Leithauser: "The expe riences of women involved in a sex trial should not be aired in public. The victim should have tha right to ask that the public be excluded. Victims testifying in court frequently bave to answer questions that hare their intimate ilves."

She stresses that the exclusion of tha public is necessary to "make it easier for the victim to describe her own harrowing experience or listen to other peopie's testimony,"

The existing laws, she says, don't take the victim's traumatic experience into account; they are only concerned with public morality. Herbert Schutte . (Die Welt, 21 July 1983)

tors between the police sed tors and so help to reduce sim (Frankfurter Rundschm,

### Dying paren seek a home for children

seid, supported the impressing

Most of the injured penose lors suid, were dissuaded by

yers from filing charges of the

that they could find themselved

The doctors also told the

that there is evidence that he ministrations supply the pos

iists of injured demonstrators.

The group Intends to urge is

cai Association after the

days to allow doctors to ad a

with resisting the police.

hard core."

Gudrun Bröil, 40 is dylog of Her husband, Herbert, 53, three heart attacks. They would be better If their two aged eix and seven, were sdopkt in So they advertised in S in the result we that only five were received. Noce were suitable

Then the Press took op the pot family has now been innodated avalanche of adoption offer Broil has asked applicants to ther then telephone. He has not eble to cope with the flood of sike

end a testificación.

Doctors account world

### police of An architect revolutionises skyscraper demo violen design by cutting corners

A group of doctors has we like of using, excessive against demenstrators. The partition of demonstrators are bluemberg, has made a name for periphery of demonstrations of in America as the architect whe the "violent hard core," as the world's boldest and mest the "violent hard core," as the world's boldest and mest regard skyscrapers.

Conference by n group representations are the serious demonstrators are the certicis see him as the shape of singly being treated with injuried to come, a precursor of 21st cenvere that fits of ruge by the manual contents.

vere that fits of ruge by the presidenties. Casa histories of head how to opportunity. Ha has made it to oin s mera 15 yeers. that ip of the icebern.

that ip of the iceberg.

The doctors said that there is, whose fathar is a school teaseen n conspicuous increases in whose fathar is a school teaseen n conspicuous increases in whose fathar is a school teaseen n conspicuous increases in whose fathar is a school teaseen n conspicuous increases in whose fathar is a school teaseen n conspicuous increases in whose fathar is a school teaseen n conspicuous increases in whose fathar is a school teaseen n conspicuous increases in whose fathar is a school teaseen n conspicuous increases in whose fathar is a school teaseen n conspicuous increases in whose fathar is a school teaseen number of in whose fathar is a school teaseen number of in whose fathar is a school teaseen number of in whose fathar is a school teaseen number of in whose fathar is a school teaseen number of in whose fathar is a school teaseen number of in whose fathar is a school teaseen number of whose fathar

juries.

A woman who had helpeds from architectural bistorian Prophologruphic exhibition and Helpeds in the doerway for a moment of up the stairs by the police them it?

ten up. When sho tried to make the has broken the bounds of the biows, her left arm was broken the bounds of the biows, her left arm was broken the bounds of the biows, her left arm was broken the bounds of the biows, the doctors toking the Bauhaus.

of aggressiveness is sweeping the stairs and the stairs are the same and the same are the same architectural bistorian Propholographic King of aggressiveness is sweepingth

Interviews with other han Was oreignet sick in Deutschland? Was sieht Deutschland die Welt? police now increasingly 2004 "peaceful people on the pure demonstration rather than is Antworten suf diese Pragen gibt Ihnen OIE WELT,
Deutschlands große, überregionale Tages- und
Wirtschaftereibung.

Que se passe-t-li en Allemagne? Comment l'Allemagne regarde-t-alle le mende? Vous trouveres les réponses à ces questions dans DIE WELT, le quosidien allemend indépendant suprarégional et économique

O que é que scentece no Alemenha? Como vé a Alemanha e mundo? At respectas a estas perguntas ericontram-se no DIE WELT - o diário independente, nacional e aconomico de Alemanta



liths he designs unprecedented structuras that seem to make a mockery of stress analysis. They certainly run counter to the conventional.

To the Americans' surprise he has given them back something they had failed to appreciate, a piece of American identity.

Jahn's skyscrapers have much more in common with the Empire State Bullding and American art déco than anything US architects have designed since Mies van der Robe.

Yet Jahn has no Intention whatever of modishly mailgning bis fellow-countryman Mies, who has lately been accused by US architectural critics such as Tom Wolfa of a "second coionisation of America."

"Mles exercised a strong influence on my career, incredible though it may seem," he says, "Hia designs were aesthetic, formally ambitious, and not just

pragmatic, as is claimed newadays. "Mies deilberately set out to design boxes as a reaction to the architecture of his day."

Jahn claims to do much the same. He too bases his work on a reaction to what

#### What is happening in Germany? How does Germany view the world?

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### Che tesu stu succedende in Germania? Come vede la Germania il mende?

Risposte a tali queste le trovale în Ole WELT, il quotidiano indipendente, comomico della Germania, e livello nationale.

¿Qué sucede en Alemania? icómo ve Alemenia el mundo? Usted encontrarà la contestación a estas proguntas en OIE WELT, el discio alemán independiento.



already exists aed aims to arrive at a new statemeet on the age in which he

The Pompideu Centre in Paris is, as he sees it. a deterrent example of a statemeet of technology. It is a building in which technology is an end in itself and in which the idea of architecture hes been neglected.

The same framework has to suffico for all functions. He describes his own, entirely different approach, which soueds much more functional, as fol-

The building must be designed in accordance with the hierarchy of different fuections for the individual rooms. Yet at the same time it must correspond to existing buildings nearby.

Architects can learn a great deal from old buildings about how to achieve both objectives.

Jahn is convinced architecture ought to interpret certain relationships. Opposing the distinction between modernists and post-modernists be attempts to arrive et a synthesis.

The Xerox Center In Chicago is an example of his bld to break out of Mics van der Robe's box. It stands virtually side by side with a famous group of buildings designed by Mies.

Jahn refuses to accept Mies's cult of rectanguiar corners. He cuts out corners entirely. Hls 42-storey Xerox tower is rounded in striking contrast to the surrounding boxes.

In later designs Jahn develops his approach further. His towers grow more slender the higher they go, with sharp edges graduated.

The smooth plate glass is also lent structure by using glass in various sha-des, interrupted by projections, as at One, South Wacker, Chicago. It may also be bent into a wave-like

formation by horizontal indentations, as in the North Western Terminal project, also in Chicago. The State of Illinois Center's plate

glass is graduated, beveiled and arrang-

ed in a 90° hay, departing even further from the box design. Conventional flat roofs are also repiaced: by gabie roofs, slanted roofs, gigantio upside-down art deco consoles and foided tower heimets (as in the design for the new landmark of Houston.

Americans are jubilant, talking in terms of a new dimension in architecture and of the most exciting huildings since the first skyscraper was built.

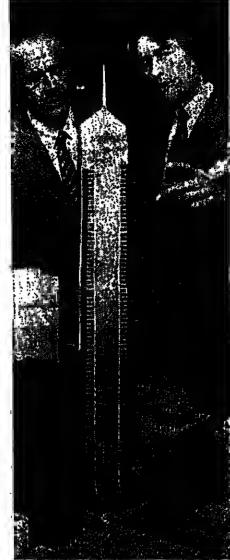
In the quest for explanations for this explosion of form Jahn's references to the hierarchy of rooms or to surrounding architecture will be feit inadequate.

atrium, the light-filled hall that Jahn extends into gigantio dimensions and even superimposes, as at One, South Wacker, by means of the indented facade rearranges the entire mass of the building.

The portals and entrance halls to which Jahn restores importance and soientalty in keeping with a buried tradition given the sequence of tooms a fresh significance.

The crucial factor is that Jahn does not simply add those features to the conventional box design. He sees them as a challenge to design new buildings to suit them.

He is helped by his go-sheed deter-



Breaking bounds (and ciouda, too ... Heimut Jahn (right) with propose 82-floor office building, (Photo Al mination to express himself and by what he well realises is a delight in pushing the technical solution to its li-

This, he says, will be "convention" when it comes to the next building.

Jahn has been greatly helped to part company with the box design by a change in outlook on the part of major

A few years ago corporate customers preferred anonymous facades behind which the capital and potential of leading companies could develop undis-

Nowadays, says Jahn's deputy, Rainer Schildknecht, from Munich, good rchitecture bas become a matter of prestige for well-known firms.

Speculators and builders have also come to appreciate that money cannot be made by building inexpensive, boring, off-the-peg atructures.

If Germany's sad skyscrapers are any guide, it is still too soon to talk in terms of a new self-confidence on the part of leading German companies. Do the benefits of anonymity and

facelessness outweigh the drawbacks to corporate identity of the uniform, unaesthetic box tradition? The question has yet to be answered may well be why Jahn and Schild-

knecht, whose work has made world headlines, have yet to be given a single commission in their home country. They have not gone out of their way to take part in longwinded competitions that seem to make sure that nothing too

tionary is built in Germany. Yst they have not even been invited to submit designs, not even by the leading German banks whose architectural lack of tests has marred the appearance of one German city after another.

original or, perish the thought, revolu-

Dankwart Guratzsch (Die Weit, 23 July 1983)

